

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2.61 Issued 1889 Indexed



ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

— OF —

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES,

Grape Vines and Small Fruits,
SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT

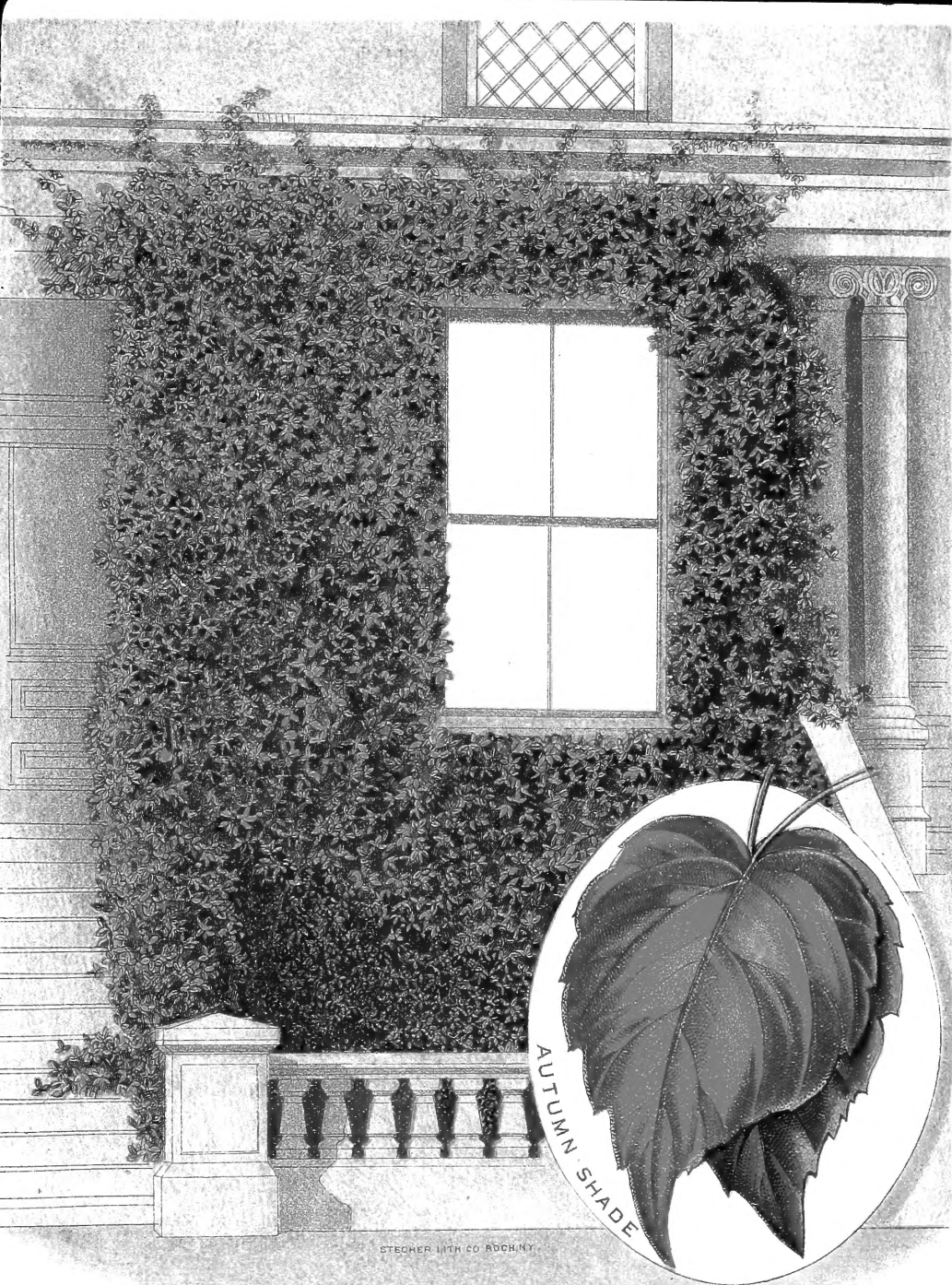
Maple Grove Nurseries,

WATERLOO, N. Y.

E. C. PEIRSON, Proprietor.

PRESS OF W. F. HUMPHREY, GENEVA, N. Y.





AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

No plant is so useful as this for covering walls, stumps of trees, etc. Will cling closely to a stone or brick wall, without artificial support, and will make a dense, handsome covering of great beauty. One of the best climbers.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The retail business is conducted under the firm name of E. C. Peirson & Co., to whom all communications pertaining to the retail department should be addressed.

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

— OF —

FRUIT^{AND} ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS,

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.,

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT

MAPLE GROVE NURSERIES,

E. C. PEIRSON, Proprietor,

WATERLOO, NEW YORK.

GENEVA, N. Y.:
PRESS OF W. F. HUMPHREY.

INTRODUCTORY.

I take pleasure in presenting a new edition of my Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and improved by the addition and descriptions of our new and promising sorts and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated.

In making SELECTIONS OF FRUIT, it has been my constant aim to cultivate largely those most esteemed and generally approved sorts, and adding to my stock all *new varieties*, (as soon as their merits are fully tested) that promise to be worthy of cultivation. My *personal attention* is given to the *cultivation, taking up, and packing* of stock.

LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES.

My nurseries are situated in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, on the N. Y. C. R. R., seven miles from Geneva, and being one of the most delightful and fertile fruit-growing regions in the State of New York, gives facilities for growing fruit, equaled by few, and surpassed by none; it is easy of access to all parts of the country, in shipping and transportation of trees.

All who are acquainted with the climate of the East as compared with the West, know that wheat, corn, oats, or any other crop, will make a more rapid growth in the western and north-western climate than in Western New York; AND THE SAME REMARK WILL APPLY TO THE GROWTH OF TREES AND VEGETATION GENERALLY.

The reasons for this difference are obvious to those who are acquainted with the climate in both sections. The clear western atmosphere, almost entirely unobstructed by mists, gives the sun a more direct power upon vegetation, thus stimulating growth, and the weather commonly remains warm there until late in the season, often far into December, so that the tree continues to grow up to that time, while in Western New York the weather is almost invariably cold and chilly during the fall months, by which, growth is checked and the tender wood of the young tree slowly ripened up and prepared to endure the severe frosts of winter. With winter also comes a heavy body of snow, which is a sure protection to the roots.

In the north-western climate, when winter sets in, the change is generally sudden, the mercury often falling from 40° above to 10° below zero in twenty-four hours, and the hard freezing of the immature and tender wood necessarily produces *sap blight*, the tree thus receiving its first permanent injury. The same sudden change from hot to cold, occurs for successive sea-

sons until the tree becomes permanently diseased. We often notice, in cutting off the limbs of a western-grown fruit tree over three years old, that the blighted sap will run down and blacken and poison the bark. The result of these sudden changes, long continued, is a rotten-hearted tree, and when such trees have remained in the orchard row for a number of years, say from six to twenty, according to the progress which the disease has made, the dead wood becomes so extended from the center of the tree, that frequently, while it is loaded with fruit, the stem is broken by the wind and the tree destroyed.

If a fruit tree be grown on wet land and its cultivation neglected, it will become a diseased tree, whether grown east or west; the disease first showing itself at the heart. This is a fact so well established we suppose none will deny it; but it is equally certain that fruit trees grown in the north-west will become diseased in forty-nine out of fifty cases, for reasons which we have stated, nor is it in the power of man to hinder this result, since the climate is such that it cannot be otherwise.

In further confirmation of our position, let it be borne in mind that the pith of a healthy tree is pure white, and the first indication of disease is coloring of the pith, and as the disease increases the color deepens and extends from the pith outward, and the tree begins to die at the heart. The process is: 1st, Coloring of the pith; 2d, The wood becomes dry and finally decays. All this time the tree may be making wood, and to the inexperienced eye appear healthy, carrying up its sap regularly between the bark and wood, as in a healthy tree.

On the other hand, trees grown in Western New York do not make such rapid growth on account of mists in the atmosphere, partially obscuring the rays of the sun. The weather, most of the time during the fall months, is cold and raw, retarding the growth of the tree, *and ripening slowly and surely the wood made during the summer*, thus preparing it to resist the severe frosts of winter.

We must also bear in mind that the nurseries of Western New York are situated in the immediate vicinity of Lake Ontario, and the prevailing winds blowing from the north-west over this large body of water and the whole chain of great lakes, passing over these nurseries, have a tendency to equalize the temperature and render it conducive to the healthy growth of timber. The cause of this equalization of temperature is, that as the waters of the great lakes are gradually growing warmer during the summer, and cooler again during the winter, the vapors rising from them in the process of cooling tend to equalize the temperature and render the climate favorable to the *slow and healthy* growth of timber.

The question may be asked: If the climate of the North-West is so unfavorable to the healthy growth of fruit trees, will not eastern trees when taken there and set out in the orchard row, be equally affected by the climate? *To this we answer that a tree which has attained to the age of three years in the nurseries of*

Western New York is in a sound and vigorous state, and if of a variety known to be hardy in the North-West it is far better prepared to resist the sudden changes, than a tree grown there, for the same tree, if set out as a graft there, would make a growth too rapid, and during the time it was changing from tender infancy to mature age, its constitution would be hopelessly impaired. These facts show conclusively that the idea of western-grown fruit trees being superior to eastern is a great error; since, in the one case, we have a sound, healthy, hard wood tree whose wood has been ripened up year by year until it is able successfully to resist the changes of their fickle climate; and in the other case, we have a tree whose unripe wood has been frozen from year to year, and its sap blighted, until its constitution is impaired, and it has become a thoroughly diseased tree.

From these facts we learn what experience also proves, that eastern-grown fruit trees, transplanted in the West and North-West, other things being equal, will make far better orchards than trees grown in western nurseries.

SOIL.

Great advantages are claimed for the SOIL OF WATERLOO and vicinity, in the production of HEALTHY, LONG-LIVED trees. This is a matter of the greatest importance to every planter. Not a year passes that we do not receive additional testimony to the fact that trees grown upon our HEAVY, STRONG, RICH, well-drained soil, are HEALTHIER, LONGER-LIVED, LESS liable to injury from extreme cold, and MORE productive than when taken from a light soil. A fruit tree grown *sound and healthy* from the *start*, will transplant successfully into any soil that is calculated to continue its growth.

TO PLANTERS.

All our Agents are provided with certificates bearing our signature. Those who have no such certificates are to be regarded as imposters. Buyers should insist on these certificates being produced before giving their order.

There are so many imposters in the tree business—persons void of conscience and responsibility, who often go to the most obscure nurseries and purchase stock of a decidedly questionable value, which stock is more than likely to be the very opposite of that ordered—that we deem it no more than just to our patrons, and to all fruit growers, to guard them against imposition.

These irresponsible and dishonest persons bring no credit to the Nurseries nor to the legitimate Canvassers.

The planter may rely upon it that no reputable nurseryman will stake his reputation on misrepresentation of facts. It will not pay them to propagate a poor fruit and recommend it as first-class; or impose upon the public

by offering or keeping in stock a long list of varieties of even uncertain value. The number of varieties cultivated is necessarily large in order to meet the requirements of the widely-separated sections over which the trade extends. New fruits are worthy of trial. They are in most cases tested on the grounds of their originators before being offered to the public, therefore the description of the fruit is sure to be accurate. So the experiment goes on, year after year, until now, were *all* the varieties of *apples* which have been propagated described in one edition of a catalogue, and other fruits and ornamental stock in proportion, it would require a volume of more than a thousand pages. The reader must appreciate this fact, and will be surprised at our being able to keep within so small a space.

HINTS ON PLANTING.

The success of a planter of fruit trees depends so much upon his management of them after they are received from the hands of the Nurseryman, that we here give a few brief hints calculated to assist him, and to furnish a part of that information which is more fully given in the various works on Horticulture, some of which ought to be in possession of every planter.

The Soil. While most kinds of fruit trees may be grown with success on almost any good well drained soil; yet it may be taken as an invariable rule, that good fruit cannot be raised upon a soil which is *wet*, or not well drained.

For Apple, Pear and Plum, ground that is a little rolling, with a good strong subsoil, is preferable. Tile draining of such land will in most cases prove beneficial. Peaches and Sweet Cherries will do better on a lighter or sandy soil,

Pruning. The proper pruning of a tree *at the time of planting* (except trees planted in the Fall, which should not be top-pruned till following March or April and regularly thereafter) is essential to its success. The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots, with a *sharp* knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. After the tree is planted, if it be a *Standard Tree* trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, six to eight inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb about twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches, and headed back to a proper height to form the top.

Dwarfs *must always* be planted *sufficiently deep* to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. About one-half the previous summer's growth should be cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Train in a pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Pears should be gathered, when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a cool, dry cellar for maturing.

The following figures illustrate the way in which Dwarfs should be pruned:

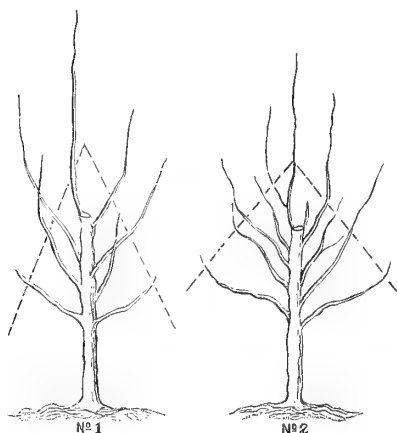


Figure 1 is the two or three-year Dwarf at the time of setting out. The dotted lines show where the branches should be cut off at the time of planting. *This should be done without fail.*

Figure 2 represents the tree after the shoots have grown out again, or when it has made its first summer's growth after planting.

The dotted lines show where it should be cut back the next spring, or one year after it is set out. Pursue the same general course for every pruning afterward, retaining the pyramidal form.

If you would succeed with Pears, cultivate the ground thoroughly. Do not expect to raise a crop of pears and grass at the same time.

Prune at any time during March or first of April.

Planting.—Dig holes *large enough* to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots filling every interstice, and

bringing every root in contact with the soil, packing firmly with the foot. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, *early* in Fall or late in Spring. Guard against planting *too shallow*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand about two inches lower than they did in the nursery. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

Mulching.—When planting in Spring, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

When planting in the Fall, the earth should be raised from ten to fifteen inches around the trunk of the tree and packed firmly with the foot. This serves a three-fold purpose: 1st, in keeping the tree in an erect position; 2d, securing it from the attacks of mice; 3d, in preserving the roots from the action of the frost. In the Spring the earth should be leveled down, and mulched as directed for spring planting. This preserves the roots from drouth. Trees will grow much faster when treated in this way.

After culture.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utterly ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until at least they are of bearing size. Hoed crops are better to be planted a few years.

DAMAGED TREES.

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in a cellar and entirely bury in sand until frost is removed. If dried from long exposure, bury in the ground or keep in water until the shriveled appearance disappears.

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN THE FALL.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than Spring, because of the colder weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies, and the planter. Even when Fall planting is not desirable by reason of severity of the climate, the stock may be *procured* in the Fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the Spring. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil

among the roots in position ; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench ; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possible injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. *Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed.* In the Spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

SPRAYING.

Spraying with Paris Green or London Purple has proved of much benefit in destroying the Codlin moth and other insects that prey upon standard fruits. Spraying of the apple and pears should be done when the fruit is about the size of a hickory nut.

When Paris Green is used care must be taken and not used too freely. Three ounces of Paris Green to 40 gallons of water will be sufficiently strong. Apply with a force pump.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way,
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " "
Dwarf Pears, and Quinces.....	8 to 10 " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 " apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 6 to 8 apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ "
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1745
16 " "	170	4 " "	2725
15 " "	200	3 " "	4840
12 " "	300		

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill ; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense as in a great measure lost. In reply to this we would quote the remarks made by O. C. Chapin, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. Thomas. He said he considered the yearly growth of each apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, to be worth fully one dollar before they commenced bearing. He has had an experience of *nearly half a century*, and he says that he considers this a low estimate. At fifty trees per acre, this would make a yearly increase of value of fifty dollars per acre, which no doubt is quite within the mark.

While the price on fruit, like that on other articles of production, fluctuates with supply and demand, yet, it is a fact that good average prices are gradually becoming more and more to be relied upon. A large and constantly increasing European trade has sprung up which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, and the new process of evaporation of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards—all windfalls and defective specimens—can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, *rows of peach trees and small fruits can be planted between the apples*, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees and small fruits may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time *having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble*.

SUMMER APPLES.

Caroline June (Red June)—Small or medium ; deep red ; good ; productive, hardy, a *free* grower ; popular at the South and West. August.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large ; pale yellow ; fine flavor ; tree a moderate grower ; not hardy in cold climates ; a moderate bearer but excellent for both orchard and garden. July and August.

Early Ripe—A large yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest ; a popular market fruit. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size, roundish, sometimes conical ; handsomely striped with red ; excellent sub-acid ; good grower and productive. August.

Fourth of July—Siberian. A very hardy Russian apple : bears early, medium size ; yellow, with a white bloom, striped and splashed with red. End of August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large ; pale yellow ; very sweet and good ; strong grower and good bearer. August.

Keswick Codlin—Large, conical ; tender, juicy, acid, excellent cooking ; tree erect, vigorous, productive, and early in bearing. July to October.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, oblong ; dark crimson, flesh stained with red ; juicy, sub-acid. Tree a *free* grower, distinct and quite productive. August and September.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom ; juicy, rich acid, beautiful ; tree a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

Sweet Bough—Large ; pale greenish yellow ; tender and sweet ; moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Summer Queen—Medium to large, roundish ; surface yellow, blotched and streaked with red ; flesh yellow and tender, acid, aromatic flavor. July and August.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple ; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom ; flesh juicy, sprightly acid and agreeable. Tree a *moderate*, stocky grower, very hardy and productive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian apple. The tree is hardy as the crab, a good upright grower ; a very abundant, regular and early bearer ; the fruit full medium size ; color a rich transparent lemon yellow, with a faint flush on sunny side ; flesh melting, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid. Ten days earlier than the Early Harvest and is the earliest ripening apple known.

AUTUMN APPLES.

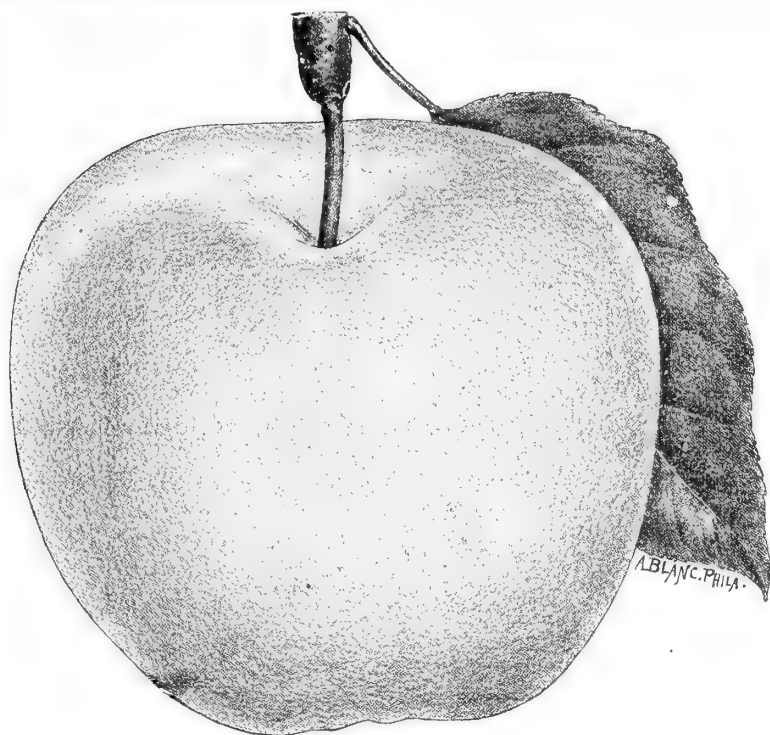
Alexander (Emperor)—Large size ; deep red or crimson ; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor ; very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked ; tender, juicy, fine ; tree vigorous and productive ; very desirable. September and October.

Colvert—Of large size, striped ; tender, very juicy and strictly No. 1 quality ; tree a handsome, fine grower, and a good, regular and abundant bearer. October and November.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Of Russian origin. Large, roundish, striped with red and yellow ; flesh whitish, juicy, sprightly sub-acid ; tree a vigorous grower and very hardy, an early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it as very valuable for the orchard or garden. September.

Fall Jenetting—Large, oblate ; pale greenish white, with a blush ; tender, juicy, mild and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. November.



THE YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Fall Orange (Lowell or Greasy Pippin)—Rather large, conical; dull yellow, with brown dots; sub-acid, tender, mild; excellent for cooking; great bearer. September to November.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish; yellow, with scattered dots; mellow and rich; vigorous and fine bearer. October to December.

Gravenstein—Large, bright yellow, penciled and marbled with red and orange; crisp, juicy, high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas—Medium to large, slightly conical; skin pale greenish yellow; shaded with light and dark red; tender and juicy, sub-acid; popular in the West and Southwest as a market fruit. November to March.

Jersey Sweet—Medium size, oblong; red and green striped; very juicy, tender, sweet and rich; tree a stout fine grower and very productive; fine for the table and cooking; a very popular apple. September to October.

Maiden's Blush—A very beautiful apple, of good quality; medium; pale yellow with a red cheek; tree a good grower, and a regular and abundant bearer. September and October.

Munson Sweet—Medium to large, pale yellow with red cheek; tender rich and good; fine bearer. October to January.

Red Bietigheimer—A new and very valuable German variety. Fruit very large size and excellent quality. Color light yellow, nearly covered with red purplish crimson when exposed to the sun. Tree a spreading grower, bearing immense crops and said to be very hardy. Ripens in September.

- ✓ **Rambo** (Romanite)—Medium size, flat; streaked and mottled, red and yellow, very tender, juicy, sprightly and fine flavored. Tree a good, upright grower, hardy and productive; a widely cultivated and popular fruit. October to December.
- ✓ **Stump**—A very handsome and valuable variety, originating near Rochester, N. Y. Medium, conical; yellow, striped and shaded with light red; firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sub-acid. September and October.
- ✓ **Sherwood's Favorite** (Chenango Strawberry)—Large, roundish; bright red and yellow; beautiful and of good quality; tree vigorous and an early bearer. September and October.
- ✓ **St. Lawrence**—Large, roundish; striped dark red on greenish yellow; rather acid, moderately rich and agreeable; handsome and productive variety. October.
- ✓ **Twenty Ounce** (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; tree vigorous and a good bearer; popular as a market variety. November and December.

WINTER APPLES.

- ✓ **Bailey Sweet**—Large, round; mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild rich sweet flavor. November to March.
- ✓ **Baldwin**—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the most popular and profitable Winter apples. January to April.
- ✓ **Belle de Boskoop**—A new sort, of Russian origin; comes into bearing early and produces abundant crops. Fruit good size; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface; flesh crisp, tender and juicy; flavor brisk sub-acid and of very good quality. February to April.
- ✓ **Ben Davis** (**New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.**)—A large, handsome striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in all parts of the country. December to March.
- ✓ **Bethel**—Of large size, deep red; flesh crisp and tender; an eastern variety of superior quality and hardness. December to February.
- ✓ **Bottle Greening**—Fruit medium size; greenish yellow, shaded with dull crimson in the sun; excellent; resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. January to February.
- ✓ **Cooper's Market**—A popular New Jersey apple. Medium size, fair quality; valuable on account of its great productiveness, long keeping qualities and handsome appearance. January to May.
- ✓ **Fallwater** (**Fornwalder, Tulpehocken**)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheeks; juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to March.
- ✓ **Fameuse** (**Snow Apple**)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.
- ✓ **Gano**—Originated in Missouri. There seems to be some similarity between this and the Ben Davis, its parent, both in appearance and quality. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. The tree is as vigorous and hardy; has not been injured when the thermometer stood at thirty degrees below zero; is a rapid grower; bears while young, and large annual crops; color bright red without stripes or blotches and large and even sized, placing it far in advance of Ben Davis. February to March.
- ✓ **Golden Russet**—Medium or small, roundish ovate; clear golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; more resembling in texture a buttery pear than an apple; thrifty, upright grower and good bearer. November to January.

✓ **Grimes' Golden**—Medium to large, cylindrical, flesh yellow, firm breaking, very fine-grained, juicy, with a rich, spicy, refreshing flavor; of the very best quality, and one of the most valuable. Tree vigorous, healthy, spreading, productive, and bears early. January to April.

✓ **Hendrick Sweet** (Sweet Winesap)—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate; color red, splashed with deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich. November to March.

✓ **Hubbardston Nonsuch**—Large, a little oblong; yellowish, ground nearly covered with bright red stripes and dots; in quality and productiveness one of the best. November to January.

✓ **Jacobs Sweet**—A new apple which originated near Boston and is regarded as very valuable, quality excellent. A strong grower and large bearer, and one of the best sweet apples lately introduced. Season December and January.

✓ **King (Tompkins County)**—Very large, roundish or oblate, angular; yellowish, striped and clouded with red; tender, rich and agreeable flavor; a superb apple. Tree a strong, handsome grower, and abundant annual bearer. December to April.

✓ **Longfield**—One of the Russian varieties, imported by the Government through the Department of Agriculture in the winter '69 and '70, together with the Yellow Transparent and others, and the only one of the entire importation so far as known, that is a winter apple. Tree a free, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, conical; color a yellowish green thickly covered with red stripes and a decided blush on the sunny side; flavor a rich, sprightly sub-acid. December to April.

✓ **Lady Apple (Pomme d'Api)**—Small, flat; pale yellow, with brilliant red cheek; crisp, juicy and excellent; a beautiful little dessert apple. December to May.

✓ **Lady's Sweet (Roa Yon)**—Large, roundish; green and red; nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly and perfumed; shoots slender but erect; a moderate grower and good bearer, originated in Newburgh, N. Y. *One of the best winter sweet apples.* Keeps well. November to May.

✓ **McIntosh Red**—Originated in Canada. Above medium; whitish yellow, nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson; flesh white, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; tree very hardy, vigorous, with a spreading head; a good annual bearer of fair handsome fruit of excellent quality. November to April.

✓ **Mann**—Originated in Niagara Co., N. Y., where it is much esteemed. In form somewhat like R. I. Greening, which it resembles, but large, and covered with a slight mottle, and dull blush on one side; *keeps firm till late in the Spring and maturing after the Greening is gone*, it is particularly valuable as a cooking and eating apple for Spring use; tree upright, hardy, comes into bearing very young, and loads itself about every year with large crops. February to June.

✓ **Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild, sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; tree a strong, upright grower, forming a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. December to April.

✓ **Northwestern Greening**—New, originated in Waupaca County, Wis. Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained, very fine quality and flavor. Tree is *very hardy* and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer; one of the longest keepers known; with proper care can be kept throughout the entire year. January to June.

Newtown Pippin—An excellent variety and long keeper, but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and on the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. Tree a slow *feeble* grower, with rough bark. November to June.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with whitish dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Especially esteemed for cold climates on account of its hardiness. January to June.

Plumb's Cider—A native of Wisconsin, where its hardiness has been abundantly proved; tree vigorous, round-headed and productive; flesh whitish, fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to January.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish; green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, rather acid, but high-flavored and excellent; one of the most widely-disseminated and popular apples. Tree vigorous and spreading, a great and constant bearer. November to April.

Rolfe—Originated in Maine. By many called coreless on account of its small core, usually having but one seed each. The tree is hardy, a vigorous grower and said to be an annual bearer. The handsome appearance of this fruit makes it a valuable market sort. In quality we should rank it as first-class. The flesh is slightly yellowish, crisp, juicy, slightly sub-acid; splendid for cooking and good for eating. Season, November to February.

Rome Beauty—Large, roundish, yellow and light red; handsome, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; tree a moderate grower; good bearer; popular in the Southwest. Dec. to Feb.

Roxbury Russet—Medium, roundish; russeted; rather dry, but well flavored. Tree vigorous, spreading, and a great bearer. Very popular for its long keeping quality, and one of the most popular apples for market. Keeps till June.

Rubicon—Very hardy and valuable for the north. Fruit roundish, above medium in size; yellow, mostly covered with bright rich red; flesh yellowish and firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid; very good. December to June.

Salome—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind-storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into Summer; claimed to have been kept in excellent condition until October.

Seek-no-Further—(Westfield)—Above medium; dull red, dotted with russet; flesh white, fine grained; rich flavor, excellent. December to February.

Smith's Cider—A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow; changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant sub-acid flavor. December to March.

Spitzenberg (Esopus)—Medium, brilliant red; crisp with a spicy flavor; tree a slow grower, not hardy in cold sections. December to April.

Stark—Large; skin greenish yellow, splashed with red over the whole surface, and sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, mild, sub-acid, good, core small; a fine grower, late keeper, and a valuable market fruit. January to May.

Sutton Beauty—New. Fruit medium or above; roundish, oblate conic; waxen yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy; brightly sub-acid. Productive. November to February.

Talman's Sweet—Medium size, pale whitish yellow, with a soft blush on one side, and generally a line running from stem to calyx; flesh quite white, rather firm, fine-grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. A very popular and profitable orchard sort on account of the hardiness of the tree and its great productiveness. Dec. to Apr.

Walbridge—Tree upright, but spreading with age ; *very valuable for hardiness, productiveness and late keeping in cold climates* ; fruit medium size, pale greenish yellow, striped with red ; flesh yellowish, fine grained, sub-acid, core small and compact. January to June.

Wagener—Medium to large size, deep red in the sun ; flesh firm, sub-acid, and excellent ; tree very productive ; an excellent variety. December to May.

Western Beauty—Very large, oblate, smooth ; pale yellow, splashed with bright red ; tender, juicy, almost melting, sub-acid and of the best quality. December to February.

Wealthy—One of the "iron clads," and very desirable. It is a native of Minnesota. It has stood the severe winters of Northern Minnesota, *proving hardy as a crab*. A thrifty grower, and bears very young. Fruit a pleasant tart, and of good size ; color a striped red. November to February.

Wine Sap—Large, roundish ; deep red ; medium quality ; keeps well ; tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to May.

Wolf River—Very large ; beautiful red in the sun on a yellow ground ; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 30 years old, very healthy and extremely hardy. December to February.

Yellow Belleflower—Very large, oblong ; pale yellow ; sometimes red in the sun ; flesh tender and juicy, with a sprightly, rather acid flavor. November to March.

SPECIAL LIST NO. 1.

Extra Hardy Apples—In the northern part of the United States and the adjoining portion of Canada, the opinion has until recently prevailed, that no varieties of apples excepting the crabs, could be successfully grown. While this is true of most of the old varieties, a few Russian apples and hardy American seedlings have been introduced which though they require better care than that under which the crabs will thrive, have proved themselves equally as hardy. The varieties on the following list we rank with the Duchess of Oldenburg in point of hardiness, and consider the fruit of many of them better than the Baldwin. With each variety we give the origin and season of ripening.

BELLE DE BOSKOOP	Russia	February to April
BEN DAVIS	Unknown	December to March
DUCHESS	Russia	September
GANO	Missouri	February to March
HAAS	St. Louis	October to November
LONGFIELD	Russia	December to March
MANN	New York	February to June
MCINTOSH	Dundela, Canada	February to April
NORTH WESTERN GREENING	Wisconsin	February to June
PEWAUKEE, Seedling of Duchess	Pewaukee, Wis.	January to May
RUBICON	Pawpaw, Mich.	February to March
SALOME	Ottawa, Ill.	February to June
TETOFISKY	Russia	July and August
WEALTHY	Excelsior, Minn.	November to January
WOLF RIVER	Wolf River, Wis.	December to February
YELLOW TRANSPARENT	Russia	July

SPECIAL LIST NO. 2.

HARDY APPLES—The following list of varieties we rate as hardy, in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections along the St. Lawrence and in central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter kills outright or

leads a very precarious existence. For convenience we include in the list the "Extra Hardy" varieties which are valuable for all sections.

✓ Alexander.....	Oct.	Pewaukee.....	Jan to May
✓ Belle de Boskoop.....	Feb. to Apr.	Plumb's Cider.....	Sept. to Jan.
✓ Ben Davis.....	Dec. to Mar.	Red Astrachan.....	July and Aug.
✓ Bethel.....	Dec. to Feb.	Red Bietigheimer.....	Sept.
✓ Bottle Greening.....	Jan. to Feb.	Rolfe.....	Nov. to Feb.
✓ Duchess of Oldenburgh.....	Sept.	Rubicon.....	Feb. to Mar.
✓ Fameuse.....	Nov. to Jan.	Salome.....	Feb. to June
✓ Gano.....	Feb. to Mar.	Stark.....	Jan. to May
✓ Golden Russet.....	Jan. to May	St. Lawrence.....	Sept. and Oct.
✓ Golden Sweet.....	Aug.	Stump.....	Oct. and Nov.
✓ Grimes' Golden.....	Jan. to Apr.	Sutton Beauty..	Nov. to Feb.
✓ Haas.....	Oct. and Nov.	Talman Sweet.....	Nov. to Apr.
✓ Keswick Codlin.....	Aug. and Sept.	Tetofsky.....	July and Aug.
✓ Longfield.....	Dec. to Mar.	Walbridge.....	Jan. to May
✓ Mann.....	Feb. to June	Wealthy.....	Nov. to Jan.
✓ McIntosh Red.....	Feb. to Apr.	Wolf River.....	Dec. to Feb.
✓ Northern Spy.....	Jan. to May	Yellow Belleflower.....	Nov. to Mar.
✓ North Western Greening.....	Jan. to June	Yellow Transparent.....	July

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN WINTER APPLES.

The selection of varieties is a matter of the greatest importance, especially so with southern planting. Varieties which in the north are late keepers, when grown in the south or west often ripen in the fall. The result is the impression in the public mind, that the cause of these sorts ripening in the fall is, that the tree was grown in a northern nursery. The spot where the tree has been propagated, however, makes no difference with its season of ripening, but the place of *origin of the variety* has everything to do with it.

For example take a King apple tree from a nursery in Georgia, and another from a New England nursery; plant the two trees side by side in Delaware, and both will produce a fruit ripening in October. Plant the same trees in Western New York, and the result will be good winter fruit. Hence the importance to southern planters of selecting for their winter apples varieties of southern origin. The same remarks are applicable to those parts of the west where the seasons are long and hot.

The following varieties have proved late keepers in the south, most of them having originated there. The season of ripening given in the list, is when they mature in the south.

Ben Davis.....	Dec. to Mar.	Haas.....	Dec.
Cooper's Market.....	Dec. to May	Smith's Cider.....	Nov. to Feb.
Fallawater.....	Nov. to Feb.	Stark.....	Jan. to May
Gano.....	Feb. to March	Winesap.....	Dec. to May
Grimes' Golden.....	Dec.		

CRAB APPLES.

A profitable fruit for market, coming into bearing very early—frequently in two years from bud—bearing every year, and always meeting with ready sale. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use on account of their beautiful appearance, their delicate texture, and their delicious flavor.

There are several points to which we wish to call attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits.

1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.

2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.

3d. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.

4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.

5th. They are unequalled for cider, vinegar or jelly.

6th. Some of them are preëminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.

7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble.

8th. The size of the fruit varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

9th. The tree is very ornamental, in spring giving a fine show of beautifully shaded blossoms, and in the fall heavy clusters of richly colored fruit.

The following are the most valuable varieties.

Bailey's Crimson—Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, shaded over the whole surface with deep, rich crimson, covered with a light bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Sept.

Chicago—Medium size, rich yellow color; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; very good. Dec. to Mar.

Excelsior—Raised in Minnesota from seed of the Wealthy, which is already known as one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our newer fruits, and it partakes of many of the best characteristics of the parent variety. Ripens in early fall, a little later than the Duchess of Oldenberg; about the size of Fameuse, and very handsomely colored; is a shade or two lighter than the Wealthy, while it closely resembles it in quality, and in form and growth of tree. Being an *early* crab apple, it fills a most important place, and will prove a most valuable addition to our hardy sorts.

Hyslop—Fruit large, produced in clusters; roundish, ovate, dark rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; flesh yellowish, sub-acid; good for culinary purposes and for cider. October to December.

Martha—A new variety; a seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg, introduced by the same person who originated the Wealthy. Resembles the Transcendant, but larger; a beautiful showy fruit and bears enormously. All things considered, we doubt if it has an equal among the crabs. September and October.

Quaker Beauty—Hardy and desirable. Large, white, with red cheek on sun side; good. December to April.

Red Siberian Crab—About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

Transcendant—Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Whitney Seedling, No. 20—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; said to be a fine dessert apple; a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a fine grower, with a dark green glossy foliage. August.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape.

But the Pear like most things highly desirable and valuable cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the Apple and Pear being about as one to six, shows at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

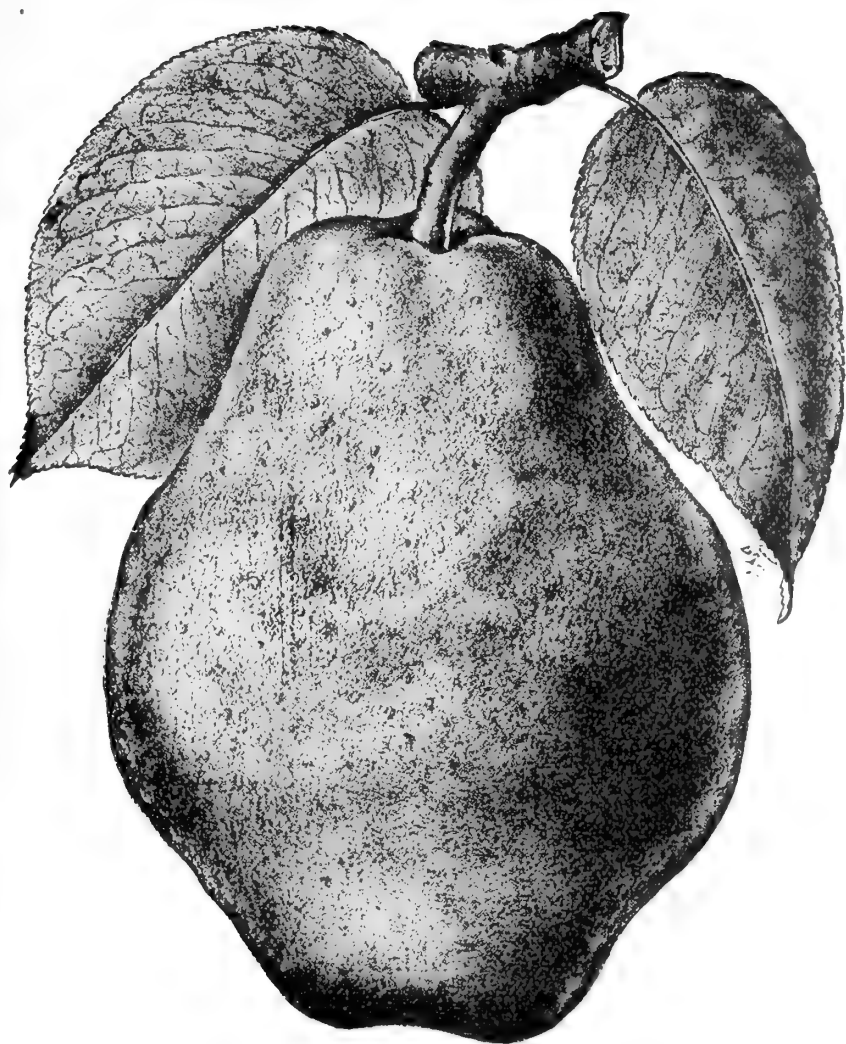
At the present time the demand is for choice fruit; inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price, but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, there will always come a satisfactory profit.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large, permanent orchards.

Dwarfs MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches. The soil must be rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment, Dwarfs are everywhere successful.

SELECT SUMMER PEARS.

- ✓ **Bartlett**—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; tree a strong grower and bears early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.
- ✓ **Bloodgood**—Small to medium size; yellow, sometimes with russet spots; early and a good bearer. July and August.
- ✓ **Brockworth Park**—Large like the Bartlett; smooth, pale yellow, slightly flushed and streaked with crimson on the exposed side; flesh white, very delicate and buttery, melting, juicy, rich and vinous. September.
- ✓ **Brandywine**—Above medium; greenish and russet; flesh white, juicy and melting; a very promising American variety. September.



KIEFFER'S HYBRID.

- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite**—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and *vigorous* either on the pear or quince. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.*
- ✓ **Dearborn's Seedling**—Rather below medium size; pale yellow; melting and good. Tree a *free* grower, and bears young and profusely. Ripe about the last of August.
- ✓ **Le Conte**—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell shaped, of a rich, creamy yellow when ripe; very smooth and fine looking and ships well. Greatly esteemed in some parts of the South. August.
- ✓ **Manning's Elizabeth**—Below medium; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots; juicy and melting; a beautiful dessert fruit. August.
- ✓ **Mary**—Fruit medium, roundish pyriform, yellow, mostly overspread with rich red, a little russet, and many gray dots. Flesh white, juicy, almost buttery, sweet, excellent. Vigorous grower, very early and productive. Last of July.
- ✓ **Osband's Summer**—Medium; clear yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful and fine; fair grower and good bearer. August.
- ✓ **Souvenir du Congres**—Large to very large, larger than Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite, to which it bears a strong resemblance; skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma and is firm to the core. It commences to ripen in August, a little before the Bartlett, and extends into September. The tree is a *moderate* grower.
- ✓ **Tyson**—Medium; yellow, with a red cheek, buttery, melting and fine; excellent. September.

SELECT AUTUMN PEARS.

- ✓ **Beurre d'Anjou**—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be one of the *most valuable pears in the catalogue*. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market.
- ✓ **Beurre Clairgeau**—Very large; yellow and red; nearly melting, juicy and perfumed; vinous, high flavored and excellent; a magnificent fruit and very valuable; tree erect, handsome, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. November and December.
- ✓ **Beurre Bosc**—A large and beautiful russet pear; very distinct, with a long neck melting, or nearly so, high flavored and delicious; light irregular grower while young and bears well. September and October.
- ✓ **Belle Lucrative**—Large, melting and delicious; a fair upright grower, and bears early and abundantly; first quality in all respects. September and October.
- ✓ **Doyenne Boussock**—Large, rough; yellow, buttery, sweet; vigorous. September and October.
- ✓ **Duchess d'Angouleme**—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince; *as a dwarf it is one of the most profitable market pears.* October and November.
- ✓ **Frederick Clapp**—Size above medium; form generally obovate, skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly acidulous, rich and aromatic; quality *very good to best.* Tree a *vigorous* or *free* grower. October.

- Flemish Beauty**—Of large size, and strikingly handsome in appearance; juicy, melting, rich and finely flavored; a No. 1 grower and bearer, and a great favorite everywhere; *extremely hardy*. September and October.
- Goodale**—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large; flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy and vigorous, and uniformly productive. October.
- Howell**—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very *vigorous*, hardy and productive. September and October.
- Kieffer's Hybrid**—Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental; it is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is large, of good quality, wonderfully showy and valuable for market. It never rots at the core and is of great value as a canning variety. Tree a vigorous grower. October to December.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive. *Best as a dwarf*. September and October.
- Onondaga** (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; productive. October and November.
- Rutter**—Originated in Pennsylvania; quality fine; flavor high, sugary, juicy and vinous, size large; ripens in November.
- Sheldon**—A pear of the very first quality; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. October and November.
- Seckel**—Small; skin rich yellowish brown with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. September and October.

SELECT WINTER PEARS.

- Dana's Hovey**—Small to medium; crimson russet, with white flesh; rich, juicy melting and delicious; tree hardy and productive. December to January.
- Duchess de Bordeaux**—Large size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. Keeps till March.
- Easter Beurre**—A large roundish oval fruit, yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a *moderate* grower and most abundant bearer; keeps *all winter*.
- Josephine de Malines**—Medium; yellow, some russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive. December to March.
- Lawrence**—Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, juicy, sugary, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower, very handsome, hardy and good bearer. *The most valuable of the early winter pears*. December.
- Mt. Vernon**—Medium; light russet; reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy, and aromatic; tree an early bearer; an excellent late pear. December to January.
- President Drouard**—A very large and handsome pear, with abundant perfume; ripening from January to March; good grower.
- Vicar of Winkfield** (Le Cure)—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable in the South, for its productiveness. November to January.
- Winter Nelis**—Medium; yellow, nearly covered with russet; tree makes a slender and straggling growth. November to January.

DWARF PEARS.

As certain varieties of Pears are not successful when grown as Dwarfs, we herewith give a special list of such as are most suitable, and of which the *Duchesse d'Angouleme* is decidedly the BEST OF ALL.

Beurre Clairgeau,	<i>Duchesse d' Angouleme,</i>	<i>Louise Bonne,</i>
Beurre d'Anjou,	Howell,	Lawrence,
Clapp's Favorite,	Kieffer's Hybrid,	Seckel.
Doyenne d' Ete,		

CHERRIES.

There are few more desirable trees than the cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line avenues as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

The cherry may be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and the fruit commands a good price in the market.

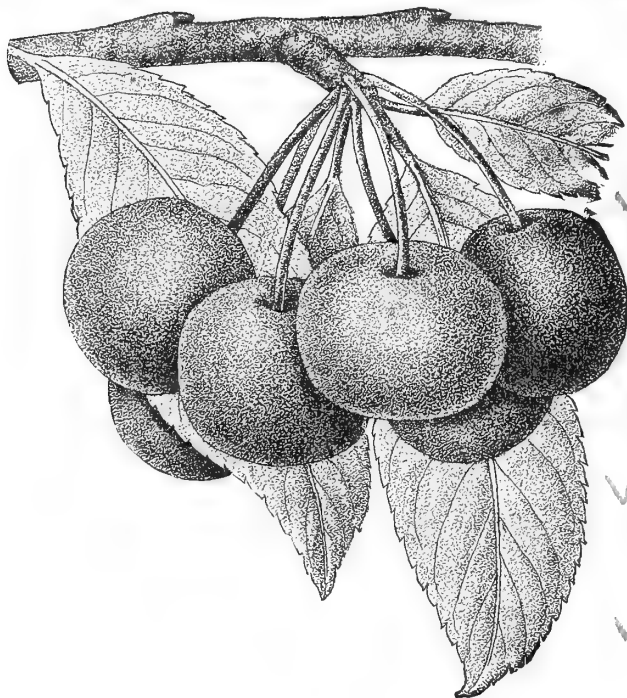
HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

- ✓ **Black Eagle**—Large ; black ; tender, juicy, rich and high flavored ; tree a rapid, stout grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.
- ✓ **Black Tartarian**—Very large ; purplish black ; half tender ; flavor mild and pleasant ; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer ; one of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country. Last of June and first of July.
- ✓ **Coe's Transparent**—Medium ; pale amber ; red and mottled next the sun ; tender, sweet and fine ; tree vigorous and erect. Last of June.
- ✓ **Downer's Late Red**—Rather large ; light red ; tender and juicy ; slightly bitter before ripe ; tree a vigorous, erect grower and productive. Late.
- ✓ **Early Purple Guigne**—One of the very earliest sweet cherries. Nearly black when fully ripe ; tender, juicy, delicious ; tree slender and spreading, productive and remarkably hardy. Middle of June.
- ✓ **Elton**—Large, pointed ; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red ; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious ; tree vigorous, spreading and irregular. End of June.
- ✓ **Elkhorn (Tradescant's Black Heart)**—A firm, large black cherry of good quality. Middle of July.
- ✓ **Florence**—Resembles Napoleon Bigarreau, but ripens a little later and hangs a long time on the tree. Color yellow with a reddish cheek ; flesh firm, rich, sweet, fine flavor. Hardy and a good bearer. Middle of July.
- ✓ **Gov. Wood**—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings. Large, roundish, heart-shaped ; light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red ; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Middle to end of June.

- ✓ **Knight's Early Black**—Large ; black ; tender, juicy, rich and excellent ; tree vigorous and very productive, branches spreading. Middle to last June.
- ✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau**—Very large; pale yellow or red ; very fine, juicy, sweet ; a vigorous grower and very productive ; one of the best. First of July.
- ✓ **Rockport Bigarreau**—Large ; pale amber with clear red ; a very excellent and handsome cherry, a good grower and bearer. Last of June.
- ✓ **Schmidt's Bigarreau**—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grown in clusters and of the largest size ; a deep black color ; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. July.
- ✓ **White Caroon**—A valuable cherry from Delaware county, Pa., where it is considered one of the best market sorts. Tree vigorous ; good bearer ; fruit of the largest size, sub-acid ; seed small. The peculiar cherry flavor and beautiful appearance of this fruit render it one of the best cherries known for canning.
- ✓ **Windsor**—A seedling originated in Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A *valuable late variety* for market and for family use.
- ✓ **Yellow Spanish**—Large; pale yellow, with a red cheek ; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; handsome ; tree vigorous and productive. Fourth of July.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

- ✓ **Belle Magnifique**—A large and late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for the table when fully ripe ; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich ; tree a slow grower but a most profuse bearer. Last of July.
- ✓ **English Morello**—Medium to large ; blackish red ; rich, acid, juicy and good ; very hardy and productive. August.
- ✓ **Early Richmond**—An early red, acid cherry ; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a *free* grower, hardy, healthy and very productive.
- ✓ **Empress Eugenie**—A new French cherry of the Duke family. Large, roundish flattened ; rich dark red ; flesh reddish, tender, rich, juicy, sub-acid, very good ; stone small ; tree rather dwarf in habit, shoots pretty stout, very productive. First July.
- ✓ **Late Duke**—Large ; light red ; late and very fine. Last of July.
- ✓ **Leib**—A newly introduced Morello, about one week later than *Early Richmond*, and claimed to be as good.
- ✓ **Louis Philippe**—Large ; rich dark, almost purplish black red ; flesh red, tender, juicy, mild acid ; tree upright, spreading, habit between the Duke and Morellos, vigorous and very productive. One of the best. Middle to last of July.
- ✓ **May Duke**—Large ; dark red ; juicy and rich ; an old, excellent variety ; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.
- ✓ **Montmorency** (Ordinaire)—Large Montmorency—A cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. The tree blooms from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frosts. End of June.



OLIVET.

The tree is a good grower and an immense bearer ; fruit a dark liver color, juicy and rich. Quite late and a valuable cherry.

✓ **Olivet**—A new variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender and rich ; vigorous ; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. Middle to last of June.

✓ **Ostheime** — A Russian cherry of recent introduction ; very hardy ; color dark red ; flesh very dark, juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Its hardiness, productiveness and quality render it a valuable acquisition. Middle of July.

✓ **Reine Hortense**—Very fine ; large, bright red, juicy, delicious and productive. Middle of July.

✓ **Wragg** — Supposed to hail from North Germany ; very hardy.

PLUMS.

The Plum, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off ; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the trees, and give the tree a sudden jar, by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for that purpose ; the insects will drop on the sheets, and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done very early in the morning.

The cost of protecting orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

Black knots should be cut out when they appear, and the disease will soon be conquered.

The fruit always finds a ready market at good prices, and, as is well known, the trees are remarkably productive. It is estimated that an acre of Plums should produce on the average from 150 to 200 bushels of fruit, which at \$2.50 per bushel (a low average price) would make the handsome total of \$375 to \$500 per acre. That this is a low estimate can be seen, from the fact that from 135 to 170 trees should be planted on an acre, and that good single trees will often produce \$8 worth of fruit.

Bleeker's Gage—Above medium; yellow, juicy and rich; fair grower and productive. Last of August.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet, one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

De Soto—Fruit bright red; flesh yellow, firm and sweet. One of the very hardiest varieties and a regular and abundant bearer. August.

Duane's Purple—Very large and handsome; oval; reddish purple; juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone; tree a good grower and very productive. September.

Early Red—A new hardy plum recently introduced from Central Russia. Prof. J. L.

Budd, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, says: "The tree is *hardier than any native*, an early bearer, and the large and really excellent fruit has *never as yet shown a curculio mark*. The fruit is oblong, oval and but slightly smaller than the Lombard and I think *better in quality*." Middle of August.

French Damson—Tree a much better grower than Shropshire or Blue Damson. Very hardy and an annual bearer; very productive; fruit medium, dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the *best* Damson for market purposes we have ever fruited; ripens about two weeks later than Shropshire.

German Prune—Medium; long, oval; juicy at first, but if allowed to hang on the tree becomes dry, rich and sweet; freestone; tree very productive. September.

Green Gage—Small; well liked where grown; tree a slow grower. About middle of August.

Gueii (Blue Magnum Bonum)—A large, handsome, purple plum; of fair quality. Profitable for market. Middle of September.

Imperial Gage—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a *vigorous* grower; very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.

Lombard (Bleeker's Scarlet)—Medium, roundish, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; tree vigorous and very productive; a valuable market variety, one of the most hardy and popular for the West. First of September.

Lawrence's Favorite—Large; yellowish green; juicy and melting; good; thrifty and productive. Middle of August.

McLaughlin—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; first-rate. Tree a *free* grower. Middle of August.

Middleburg—New. Origin Schoharie Co., N. Y. Tree a strong healthy grower. Fruit medium to large. Skin red, with purple bloom, flesh, yellow, fine flavor, free from stone. Considered one of the best late plums where grown. Productive. October.

✓ **Niagara**—Very large ; reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom ; flesh deep greenish yellow. Middle of August.

✓ **Peach**—Very large ; flesh pale yellow, coarse grained but juicy ; moderate bearer, not quite hardy at the North. Last of July.

✓ **Peter's Yellow Gage**—Large, nearly oval ; bright marbled yellow ; flesh rich and juicy ; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. A valuable variety. September.

✓ **Pond's Seedling or Font Hill**—A magnificent English plum. Form of Magnum Bonum ; light red, changing to violet ; flesh rather coarse ; tree a good grower and fair bearer. September.

✓ **Prunus Simoni** (Apricot Plum)—Of Chinese origin. Tree resembles a peach in all points except the color and veining of the leaves. The fruit is described as resembling in appearance a flattish, smooth, brick-red tomato. Flesh a rich yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in native plums. Adapted to a hot, dry climate ; tree somewhat hardier than the Ben Davis apple. September.

✓ **Pride of Waterloo**—(Description by Charles Downing) "A new variety originated at Waterloo, N. Y., from the seed of the 'Smith's Orleans.' Tree a vigorous, upright grower, very productive, and promises to be valuable for market and culinary purposes, branches smooth, reddish brown ; fruit large, oval, narrowing a little towards the stalk, regular ; skin light reddish purple with a thin blue bloom, and many brown dots ; stalk of medium length ; flesh deep yellow, *juicy, sweet, sprightly.*" Tree proves to be perfectly hardy, and the great size and beauty of the fruit is sure to make it exceedingly popular. Middle of September.

✓ **Purple Egg** (Hudson River Purple Egg)—Described as one of the richest and finest flavored Plums we have ; stone free ; good size ; resembles the German Prune—a little larger—with a nice bloom ; good bearer and brings good price in market ; tree bears young. September.

✓ **Quackenboss**—Large, oblong, oval ; deep purple ; a little coarse ; sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent ; adheres slightly to the stone ; tree a rapid, spreading grower and productive. Valuable for market. October.

✓ **Reine Claude de Bavay**—One of the best foreign varieties. Large as the Washington, roundish oval ; greenish, marked with red in the sun ; fine flavor ; hangs long on tree ; vigorous and remarkably productive. Middle of September.

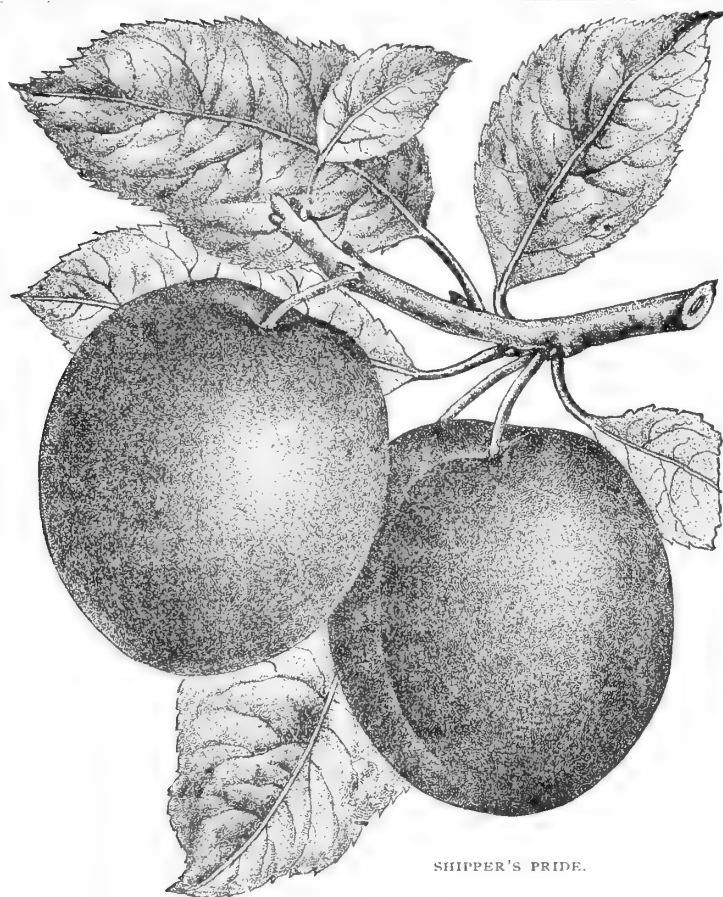
✓ **Red Egg** (Red Magnum Bonum)—Large ; red ; firm flesh ; sub-acid. First of September.

✓ **Shipper's Pride**—The fruit is of large size, nearly round ; it is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping a long time in excellent condition. Middle of September.

✓ **Shropshire Damson**—Medium size ; dark purple with thick bloom ; flesh melting, juicy and tart ; tree a poor grower, and requires good care, but is very productive. September.

✓ **Smith's Orleans**—A large and good kind. Oval, reddish purple ; flesh firm, juicy and good ; fine flavor. August and September.

✓ **Strawberry**—Tree a *perfect dwarf and one of the hardiest*, being of Western origin. Fruit a bright red, nearly as large as Wild Goose, and similar in quality, but ripening fully three weeks earlier ; it is the earliest ripening plum grown, bears heavily and early, usually the first season after being transplanted. It is especially suitable for the dooryard, as its dwarf habit of growth, its beautiful blossoms in the spring, and its large crops of bright red fruit in the summer, all combine to make it the most ornamental of all the fruit trees. July.



SHIPPER'S PRIDE.

- Stanton**—A seedling of latest introduction. Origin Albany Co., N. Y. A remarkably strong, upright grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit nearly round, large, good. Superior for preserving and, on account of its late ripening, said to be one of the most valuable for market. Color dark blue purple. Nothing ripening as late is equal to it for eating from the hand, and for canning it is unsurpassed. Oct.
- Washington**—A magnificent large, roundish plum; green, usually marked with red; juicy, sweet and good; tree vigorous, exceedingly productive; one of very best. End Aug.
- Weaver**—Fine size, good flavor, strong grower and wonderfully productive; tree very hardy; never injuring in even our severest winters. A good plum for the West and extreme North. August.
- Wild Goose**—A good variety of the Chickasaw; medium; roundish oblong; reddish yellow; flesh juicy and flavor pleasant. Tree a *free* grower. Ripens here middle Aug.
- Wolf**—Prof. Budd says: "This has been fruited more than 25 years in Iowa, yet has been but little known generally. Fruit nearly as large as Lombard and a perfect free stone. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known, promising to lead all other native plums." August.
- Yellow Egg** (Yellow Magnum Bonum) Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Last of August.

PEACHES.

The ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable. These facts are so well known that we will submit the experience of but two persons.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches, and to let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape, to produce bearing wood. The soil should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

Mr. Arnold, of Starkey, N. Y., bought a fruit farm of fifty acres, about one-half in peaches, and the balance in apples, cherries, grapes and berries. Price paid for farm, \$11,000. In the fall of the same year he sold peaches to the amount of \$5,000, the buyer doing his own packing and marketing. He also received over \$1,000 from the other fruits, thus realizing more than half the purchase money of the farm during the first six months.

S. D. Marshall, of Cleveland, Ohio, points out a peach orchard of about ten acres, purchased for \$7,000, which yielded its owner \$6,000 the first season after the purchase.

Alexander—Medium to large size ; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red ; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree *vigorous* and productive ; ripens three weeks before Hale's Early ; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.

Amsden—Medium to large size ; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun ; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, very good ; ripens at same time as the Alexander, and appears to be nearly, if not identical.

Coolidge's Favorite—Large ; white with crimson cheek ; flesh pale, melting and juicy, sweet and highly flavored ; very fair. Last of August.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly *vigorous* and prolific ; its size, beauty and productiveness, make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow peach ; very large, productive and good ; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Last of September.

Downing—Of large size, deep red ; as early and quite as good as *Amsden*.

Early Barnard (Alberge Yellow)—Medium size ; deep yellow, nearly covered with dark red ; flesh quite yellow, juicy and excellent ; tree very hardy and productive. First of September.

Early Beatrice—Fruit medium size, with a marbled red cheek ; flesh melting, very juicy. First of August.

Early Rivers—Large, pale straw color, with delicate pink cheek ; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. August.

✓ **Early Canada**—New, very early, is a native of Jordan, Province of Ontario, Canada ; a chance seedling, brought out by the late A. H. High. Ripens a month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference ;
 ✓ unusually hardy for a peach.

✓ **Foster**—This is one of the very best peaches of American origin ; was originated near Boston. Yellow freestone ; it is a very large round peach, larger than Crawford's Early, and of better quality, the fruit running uniform in size. Ripens a few days before Crawford's Early.

✓ **Garfield, or Brigdon**—Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy ; color deep orange red, becoming dark red on the exposed side ; very attractive ; foliage large, green, glossy and peculiar. Middle of September.

✓ **George IV.**—Large ; white, with red cheek ; melting, juicy and delicious. Moderate bearer. Last of August.

✓ **Hale's Early**—Medium size ; skin white, with dark rosy red next the sun ; flesh greenish white ; mild, sub-acid and very agreeable. 10th to 15th August.

✓ **Hill's Chili**—Fruit rather large, oblong ; skin woolly, dull yellow ; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet ; stone small ; tree very productive and hardy. Early October.

✓ **Honest John**—Above medium size ; nearly white, with a fine blush ; flesh nearly white, juicy, rich and excellent. Last of August.

✓ **Large Early York**—A large and beautiful variety ; white with a red cheek ; flesh juicy and delicious ; tree vigorous and productive, one of the very best. End of August and first of September.

✓ **Lord Palmerston**—Very large ; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek ; flesh firm, yet melting ; very juicy and rich. Middle to last of September.

✓ **Morris White**—Medium ; straw color tinged with red ; juicy and delicious ; productive. Middle of September.

✓ **Mountain Rose**—White flesh ; first quality ; ripens same time as the Early York. Hangs on until well colored, and will entirely supercede the former as soon as known among orchardists.

✓ **New Globe**—This new variety has been grown by O. R. Shearer & Co., on the Tuckerton Fruit Farm, in Berks County, Pa., with the old popular standards and many of the new sorts, and has proved superior to them all. Its size, beauty and flavor, have commended it so highly that it has brought for the past twelve years from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the best of other varieties. It is a freestone, golden yellow, with a red blush covering half the surface of the peach ; globular in form ; flesh yellow, flavor luscious, and in quality best. It has produced specimens twelve inches in circumference. The tree is a good bearer, and an upright, compact, vigorous, healthy grower, lasting longer than any other kind in cultivation. The fruit ripens with Crawford's Late, lasts a week longer, and on account of its firmness is admirably adapted for distant markets.

✓ **Old Mixon Free**—Large ; yellowish white, deep red cheek ; flesh white, tender, with an excellent, rich, sugary, vinous flavor ; a popular and valuable variety ; tree vigorous and productive. Middle of September.

✓ **Reeve's Favorite**—Large ; oblong, skin deep yellow with orange cheek ; flesh juicy and buttery, very sweet, good ; freestone. Middle of September.

✓ **Salway**—Fruit large, roundish ; deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish red cheek ; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety, a good keeper and promising highly as a late, showy market sort. First of October.

✓ **Stevens' Rareripe**—Very productive and of high color ; beautiful. Commences to ripen immediately after Late Crawford and continues three weeks. Last of September and first of October.

- ✓ **Schumaker**—A very early peach of the *Alexander* type, and closely resembles it ; medium to large, bright yellow and crimson cheek. July.
- ✓ **Steadley**—New, said to be very late. Fruit very large, often four inches in diameter ; skin of a greenish white color ; flesh white to the stone ; a very delicious peach. Its tendency to resist severe cold and bloom freely when others fail, has been fully attested within the past five years.
- ✓ **Stump the World**—Very large, roundish ; skin white, with a bright red cheek ; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.
- ✓ **Susquehanna**—Very large, handsome, rich yellow and beautiful red ; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Middle of September.
- ✓ **Ward's Late**—A fine late peach, resembling the Old Mixon ; flesh nearly white ; flavor excellent ; ripens with Crawford's Late.
- ✓ **Wager**—Very large ; yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side ; juicy, and of fine flavor. First of September.
- ✓ **Waterloo**—A seedling originated in Waterloo, N. Y. The fruit is medium to large size ; skin whitish green in the shade, marbled red deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun ; flesh greenish white, with an abundance of sweet, vinous juice. Adheres slightly to the stone ; a little earlier than *Alexander*.
- ✓ **Wheatland**—Ripens between Early and Late Crawford, and larger than either of them. Hardy and very productive. First to middle of September.
- ✓ **Wilder**—Tree a very vigorous grower ; hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large ; round ; flesh very juicy and rich. Last of July.
- ✓ **Willett**—Flesh juicy and rich ; color bright yellow, mostly covered with dark red. Middle of September.
- ✓ **Yellow Rareripe**—Large ; deep yellow, dotted with red ; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

SELECT APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess ; and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

In a selection of choice garden fruits, it is quite indispensable. It succeeds admirably trained in Espalier form, which will be found advantageous in small gardens, as it may occupy a house wall, fence or trellis, leaving the open ground for other trees. In cold sections, too, where the trees get winter killed, or the blossoms injured by the late spring frosts, these Espalier trees can easily be protected by mat or board screens. To protect against the curculio, see directions for the Plum.

- ✓ **Breda**—Fruit rather small, round ; deep orange color ; rich and highly flavored ; one of the most desirable and reliable sorts ; tree hardy and vigorous. Last of July.
- ✓ **Early Golden** (Dubois)—Fruit small, roundish oval ; pale orange ; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. Ripens middle of July.
- ✓ **Moorpark**—Fruit large size, round ; deep orange or brownish red in the sun ; flesh firm, rich and juicy ; tree vigorous, but forming a short stout growth. Ripens early in August.

Peach—Large size, roundish ; skin yellow, with a brownish cheek ; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and high flavored ; tree a good grower and productive ; one of the best. Ripens in August.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

This famous and commendable fruit was first introduced to this country by the Russian Menmonites, not many years ago, and its prolific qualities as an annual and abundant bearer, and its hardy and fine form of growth, has already given it an unquestionable reputation.

The following are select sorts, and have endured 30° below zero in Nebraska and given full crops of fruit.

Alexander—Tree hardy, an immense bearer, fruit large, yellow, flecked with red, very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Tree hardy, an abundant bearer ; fruit yellow with red cheek ; large to very large ; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Catherine—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive ; fruit medium, yellow ; mild sub-acid, good. July.

Gibb—Tree hardy and symmetrical, a good bearer ; fruit medium, yellow ; sub-acid, rich juicy, the best early variety, ripening about with strawberries, a great acquisition. Last June.

J. L. Budd—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer ; large white with red cheek ; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the almond ; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Nicholas—Tree hardy, a splendid bearer ; medium to large ; white, sweet and melting ; a handsome, valuable variety. July.

NOTE.—We have also an unnamed seedling variety of good quality, and which compares very favorably with the above.

SELECT NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the Plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the Plum.

Boston—Large, deep yellow with a bright blush and mottlings of red ; sweet, with a peculiar, pleasant flavor ; freestone ; the largest and most beautiful variety known ; hardy and productive. Sept.

Early Violet—(Violet Hative)—Medium yellowish green, with a purple cheek ; flesh pale green, melting, rich and high flavored ; free. Last of August.

Elruge—Medium, greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek ; flesh greenish white, juicy and high flavored ; excellent. Beginning of September.

Red Roman—Greenish yellow and red ; flesh greenish yellow, rich and good ; free. September.

QUINCES.

The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, is productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

✓ **Champion**—A variety, which originated in Georgetown, Conn. The fruit is fair, smooth and of fine quality, tree bears large crops, early and regularly. A late keeper. In the north, sometimes it is necessary to ripen in the cellar.

✓ **Meech's Prolific**—The most prolific of all known varieties; ripens between the Orange and Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed and size large.

✓ **Orange or Apple**—This old and well established variety is too well known to need much of a description. It is large, sometimes weighing a pound; orange shape and color when ripe; very little neck. One of the very best and most popular everywhere. Ripens in October.

✓ **Rea's Mammoth**—A seedling of the *Orange*; noted for its extreme beauty, size and productiveness. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower. One of the best.

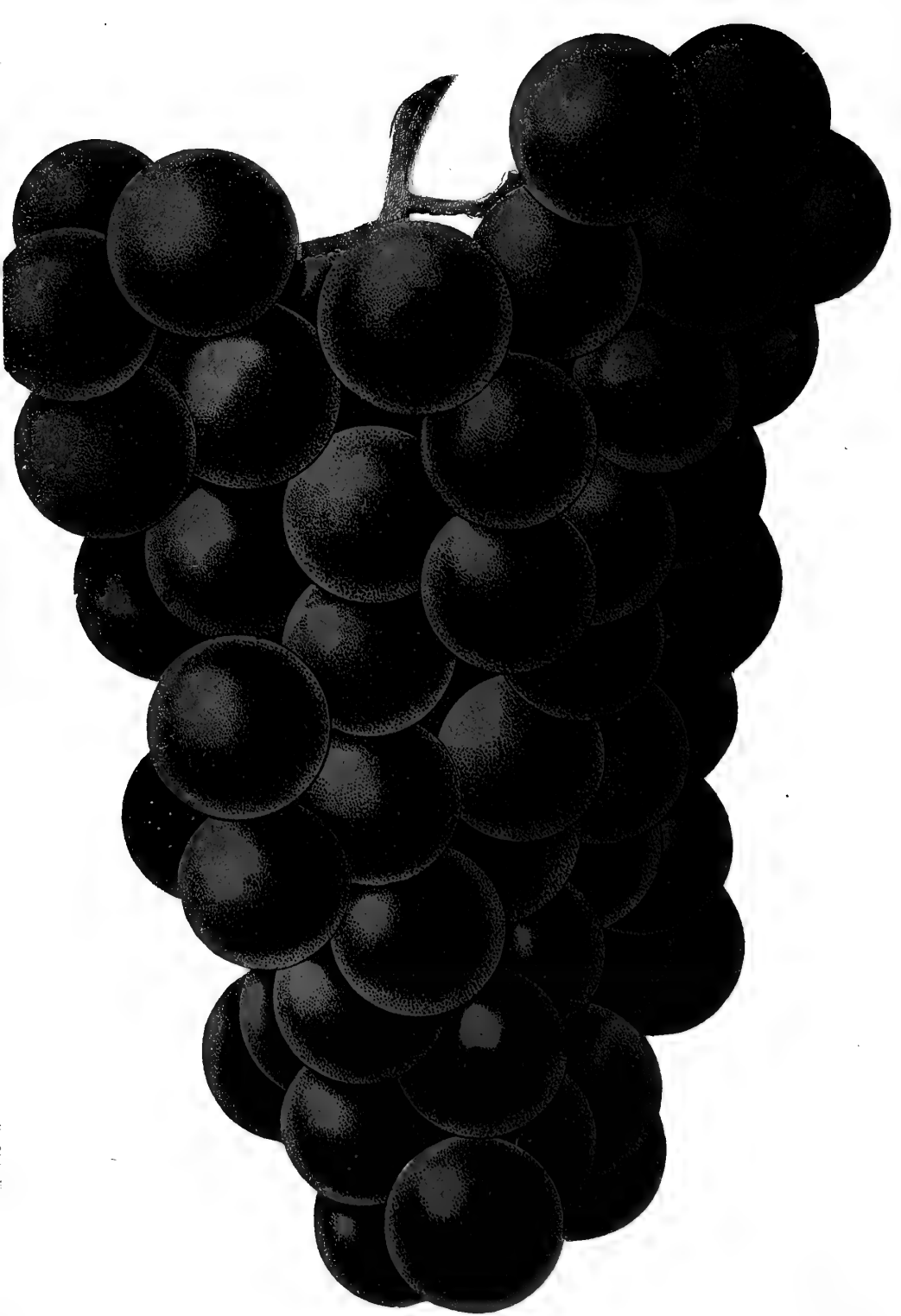
GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden, or vineyard.

The soil for the grape should be dry; when not naturally so should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

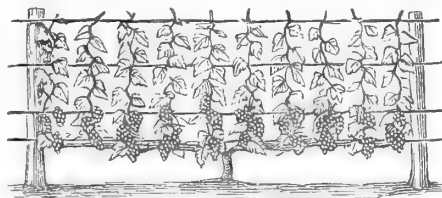
The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis, with four wires eighteen inches apart. When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted six feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a grape vine on its sunny side, and making use of the rock as a trellis.





To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: commencing with a good strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring, allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the bud so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis, and in the fall the vine with its fruit will present the appearance shown in cut No. 1. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the canes should then be cut back to two buds, as shown in cut No. 2. The following spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of prunings should be followed each year.



No. 1.

After the vine has undergone the fall pruning it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the winter. Grape vines should be top dressed in the spring.



No. 2.

Grapes may be kept through the Winter, and even all the year, in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature; or they may be spread out to dry for two days and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

BLACK GRAPES.

August Giant—A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion; a native frost grape. Bunches very large, with rather long and very strong stem; berries black, very large, somewhat oblong. Fruit has a decided Hamburg flavor; quite tender to the center, very rich and fine. Leaf strong and thick, and vine an enormous grower. Aug.

Champion—A large grape, of medium quality. Its chief value consists in its earliness, rendering it a valuable sort to plant where the seasons are short.

Concord—Bunches large; fruit juicy, sweet and good; vine very hardy and vigorous. No variety is more universally popular. Middle to last of September.

✓ **Cortland** (New)—Origin Cortland Co., N. Y. It is the earliest of any grape in North America, having fruit of good quality, the clusters very compact and of fair size, berries quite large and sweet with a thin skin and very little pulp. Color black. Free from mildew or rot and the vines require no protection in the coldest climate where grape vines grow. Season middle of August.

✓ **Downing** (Rickett's) (New)—“Vine very vigorous; productive, short jointed; bunch very large (ten to twelve inches long), compact, shouldered; berry large to very large, black; flesh firm, meaty, tender, sweet, rather rich; very good. A promising market grape; ripens with Concord.

✓ **Early Victor**—This new extra early grape of Kansas origin is gaining a fine reputation throughout the entire country. In bunch and berry it is rather below the average, but ripens very early, and what is of special importance it is very pure in flavor with very little pulp and without a trace of foxiness, or other unpleasant taste; while it is exceptionally sweet, sprightly and vinous, never cracks and adheres firmly to the bunch. Further, the vine is hardier even than the Concord and one of the few that resist mildew perfectly. Color black with a fine bloom. Last of August.

✓ **Eaton** (New)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds. Very juicy, equal or superior to Concord in quality. Clusters weigh from 10 to 25 ounces. Vine very hardy, healthy and productive. Leaves large, thick, leathery. In season and foliage similar to Concord, and in growth, health and hardiness in every respect its equal.

✓ **Hartford Prolific**—A hardy, profuse bearing and tolerably good grape, ripening very early, and valuable on that account. Last of August.

✓ **Ives' Seedling**—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid centre. Valuable at the South.



WORDEN.

Jewel (New)—Described as follows: A seedling of the Delaware. Bunch medium, often shouldered, compact; berry medium, black with bloom; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, rich, spicy, quality best, equal to Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Season a week before *Victor*.

Merrimac (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich. Ripens early.

Mills (New)—This variety was raised by Mr. William H. Mills, of Hamilton, Ont., by crossing Muscat Hamburg with Creveling. Bunch very large, compact, shouldered, some clusters weighing over twelve ounces. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor. Skin thick; berries adhere firmly to the peduncle. Vine vigorous and productive; foliage large and healthy. Ripens about with the Concord, or a little later, and is a long keeper.

Moore's Early—A new black grape of the highest order; is as hardy, productive and vigorous as *Concord*. Bunch large; berry large, of fine form and No. 1 quality; when fully known will be appreciated. August.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at centre, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with *Concord*. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer.

Worden (Worden's Seedling)—Bunches large handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively. Superior in flavor to the *Concord* and being ten days earlier it ripens well in cold localities. Vine very thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. It is very strongly recommended.

RED AND PURPLE GRAPES.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Vigorous and productive; bunches large and quite compact; berries large, dark red and juicy. Ripens about the first of October.

Brighton—A cross between the *Concord* and *Diana Hamburg*; it is equal or even better than the *Delaware* in flavor, with less pulp. Fruit large, resembling the *Catawba* in form and color, strong grower and very hardy. Ripens with the *Delaware*.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; later than *Isabella*; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm season, to mature perfectly in Western New York. Last of September.

Delaware—Vine rather of slender but free growth; proves hardy here and ripens a week earlier than *Concord*. Bunches small to medium; berries small and compact, light red with violet bloom, beautiful; sweet, juicy, and good to best, with distinct musky aroma. September.

Jefferson—One of the Rickett's Seedlings—purely a native. A cross between the *Concord* and *Iona*. Fruit much like the *Iona*, being a large light red. Flesh meaty, juicy, tender and sweet. Vine a strong grower and very hardy; ripens a little later than the *Concord*.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round; color a rich shade of red, flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the *Delaware*; vine vigorous and productive.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as *Hartford*. A desirable garden variety.

Moyer—A new, first-class, early red table grape from Ontario, Canada, of much value for its *extreme earliness* and fine quality. It is a cross between the *Delaware* and some hardy native variety, but the berries are larger and darker in color, more resembling *Catawba* in the latter respect. The vine is productive, the bunch compact, medium sized and generally shouldered and the plant is free from mildew as *Concord*, and perfectly hardy, having endured 35° below zero without injury. Ripens two weeks before *Concord*.

Poughkeepsie Red—Described as averaging larger than *Delaware*, and to be of finer quality; vine resembling it in wood and foliage, but a much better grower, and it is said succeeds where the *Delaware* will not. Ripens early.

Salem (No. 22)—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or *Catawba* color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the *Delaware*. Keeps well. First of September.

✓ **Ulster Prolific**—Said to be a cross of the Catawba and a wild grape. Described as resembling Catawba in size, color of berry and shape of cluster, and to be of good quality, ripening early. Vine hardy, healthy and very productive.

✓ **Wyoming Red**—An early, light red grape with ironclad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry. A valuable grape for market growing.

WHITE AND GREEN GRAPES.

✓ **Amber Queen**—Is very early, hardy, and a strong grower; amber color, but growing darker and richer to the fifteenth of September, when, by its heavy bloom, it becomes a purple grape. August and September.

✓ **Empire State**—A seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton. A good grower. Bunches large; from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval, color white, with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick, white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma, continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy. Ripens with Concord.

✓ **Lady**—Bunch and berry medium; berry light yellowish green, with a white bloom; skin thin; pulp tender, sweet, rich, sprightly, vinous and quite free from any foxiness; vine hardy, vigorous, resembling the Concord. Ripens early.

✓ **Martha**—Bunches rather loose, shouldered; berries large, round, pale yellow, sweet and juicy; vine hardy, healthy and vigorous. Middle Sept.

✓ **Moore's Diamond** (New)—Originated by Jacob Moore. Described as "a pure native bunch large, compact; berry about the size of Concord; color greenish white with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive." First Sept.

✓ **Niagara**—This new purely native White Grape is a cross between Concord and Cassady. Hardy; as strong grower as Concord; earlier and better in quality. Bunches large; uniform; very compact. Enormously productive; a four-year old vine producing 140 clusters weighing from 8 to 16 ounces each. The most desirable White Grape ever produced. *The Grape, for the million.*

✓ **Pocklington**—Is a seedling from Concord; fruit a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, and thickly set. First of September.

✓ **Vergennes**—Originated in Vermont. Bunch of medium size, somewhat loose, not uniform; berry large, round; skin thick, tough, nearly red, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh quite pulpy, flavor pleasant but not rich. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord. Keeps well. Possesses qualities which render it desirable.

✓ **Winchell** (New)—A seedling raised in Vermont, and now offered for the first time. Bunch and berry medium size; color greenish white; flesh tender, juicy; quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive. Very early, ripening with Hartford and is the earliest white grape. It will no doubt prove to be valuable on account of its extreme earliness combined with good quality and healthy habit.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from first of June till fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of the self-sealing jars and cans, and also evaporators, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

BLACKBERRIES.

They should be planted in rows six or eight feet apart, with the plants three to four feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. The canes should be pinched back when they have reached four feet in height (this will cause the growth of side shoots), and then should be cut back in the spring to three or four eyes. Keep the canes for fruiting tied up to stakes, and the superfluous canes cut out.

Agawam—Of medium size, jet black, sweet, melting to the core. Plant hardy and very prolific. A fine early variety.

Early Cluster—Medium to large; of best quality, sufficiently firm to ship, although sweet and having no hard core. Plant vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive; ripens about with Wilson's Early.

Early Harvest—Of small size, fair quality and very early; plant vigorous and productive. Appears to be tender.

Erie—*Very large and very early.* Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger and sweeter berries than any other sort.

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet; soft when black; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best except in northern sections.

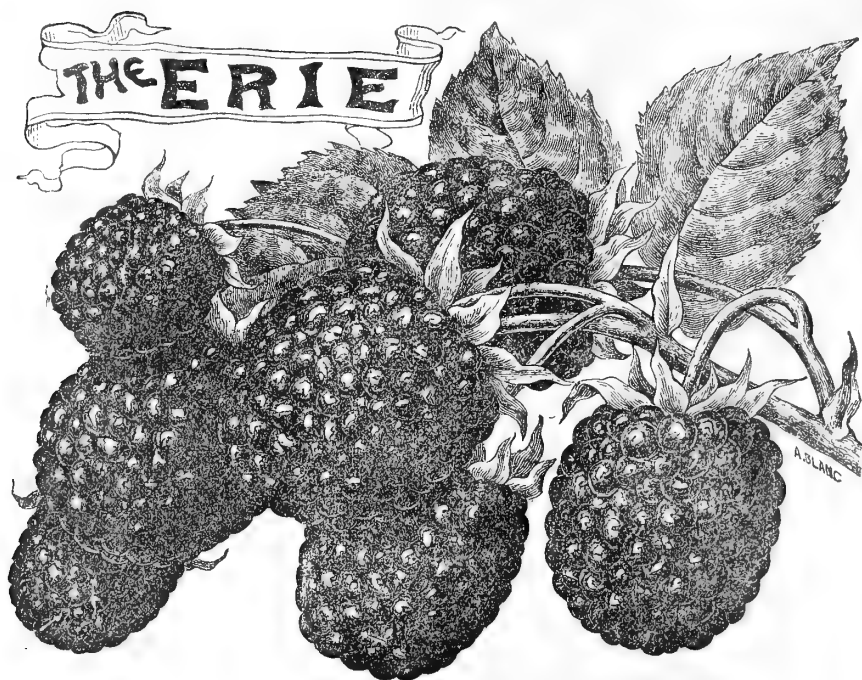
Lawton—Fruit very large and black, and of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.

Stone's Hardy—Originated in Illinois. It is said to have endured 40° below zero uninjured, and never fails to bear a good crop, even when others are killed down to the ground. It is an upright, vigorous grower, stocky and short jointed, ripens early and is extremely hardy. The berry is a glossy black color, good quality, and ripens a little later than Snyder.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core; only half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

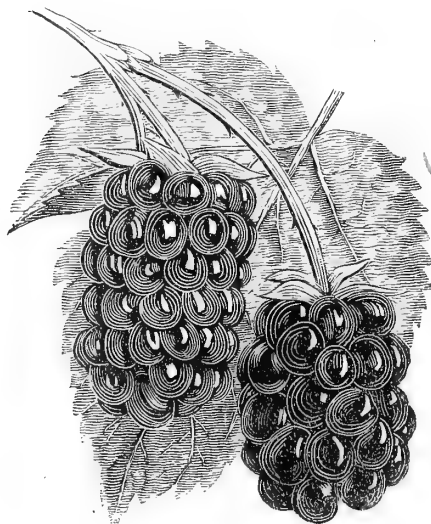
Taylor—One of the largest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder.

Wachusett's Thornless—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm; sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper; ships well. It is also very hardy, and comparatively *free from thorns*.



Wilson's Early—Old, and has done its share of good for the country. Ripens early and matures its whole crop in two weeks; familiar everywhere; good.

✓ **Wilson's Junior**—Combines many good qualities: *size, earliness and productiveness*. Canes are hardier than the old Wilson and its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. It is also without double or rose blossoms. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and market properties, fully equals its parent.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

DEWBERRIES OR RUNNING BLACKBERRIES.

✓ **Lucretia**—This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter; soft and sweet, luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proved highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of the blackberry family.

RASPBERRIES.

Succeeding the strawberry crop they are valuable for the dessert, for marketing and preserving. The Black Caps are immensely productive; the red and yellow sorts are not quite as prolific, but they command a high price and pay well, as they always find ready sale even in a village market, and are much used for canning, alone or mixed with currants.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows 6 feet apart, 4 feet in the row. Pinch off the canes when three feet high, and prune back laterals the following spring within 12 or 18 inches of the cane. In garden culture, tie up to a single stake. Cut out old wood early in spring each year. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending and throwing earth on the tops.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Brandywine—A large, scarlet berry, firm and beautiful; bears transportation well, but not quite equal to some others in quality.

Clarke—Another highly valuable sort, which has proved perfectly hardy. Bush a strong, rich grower; fruit large, beautiful light scarlet, and of the most delicious flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, and keeps in bearing till late in the summer.

Crimson Beauty—This is one of the "earliest and firmest of the large, productive red raspberries." "It is of very large size, bright, glossy scarlet, round to oblong; earlier than the Turner, of a more pleasant, sprightly flavor equally as hardy, more productive, and of much larger size."

Cuthbert—A variety of the greatest excellence. One of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, best; commences to ripen moderately early, and holds on until all others are gone.

Hansell—One of the very earliest and most desirable of Red Raspberries; color bright scarlet; quality excellent; very productive. Its great earliness causes it to bring the highest price in market.

Herstine—Fruit large; oblong; crimson, moderately firm; juicy, flavor sub-acid and very good; an abundant bearer; season early to medium.

Highland Hardy—Plants very hardy and thrifty; unusually productive; succeeds on almost any soil, and ripens the fruit very early; berry good size; bright red, and sufficiently firm for shipping. Valuable for market.

Marlboro—A strong grower, with heavy canes and laterals; hardy. Fruit very large; bright crimson, holding its color well. An exceedingly early variety, and a vigorous heavy bearer, of excellent quality. A truly reliable acquisition.

Philadelphia—Medium to large; dark red; firm, mild, sub-acid, fair flavor; stands erect, strong and stocky; dark red or purple, with large, thick, rough foliage; very hardy and wonderfully productive. A valuable and reliable sort requiring no protection in winter.

Rancocas—New, among the early varieties what Cuthbert is among the late. Very vigorous. Ripens its fruit in a short time, making it a valuable market sort.

✓ **Reliance**—Large, roundish ; dark red ; firm, with a pleasant, sprightly acid flavor ; hardy, vigorous and very productive ; may be described as an improved "Philadelphia." A valuable sort.

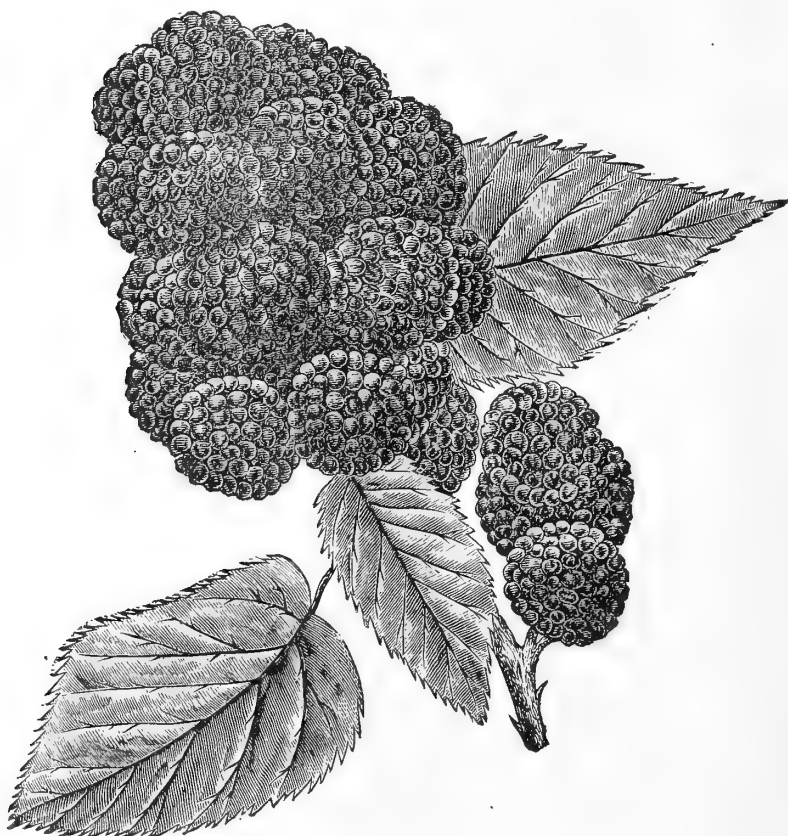
✓ **Shaffer's Colossal**—Colossal both in bush and berry. Carries to market well ; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning. Berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality ; a very valuable variety. Does not sucker, but roots from tips like Black Caps.

✓ **Turner**—This is one of the hardiest, best shipping red raspberries known ; very productive, and one of excellent quality.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

✓ **Brinckle's Orange**—Large, orange yellow ; beautiful and delicious ; plant tender, but when protected, very productive.

✓ **Golden Caroline** (Caroline Yellow)—A yellow cap variety, medium to large ; a rich orange color ; moderately firm, very hardy and prolific ; a valuable garden variety



OHIO RASPBERRY.

BLACK CAPS.

Davidson's Thornless—Scarcely a thorn on it. This, alone, is sufficient to make it very desirable indeed, but we may add, also, that it has proved to be a week earlier than the "Doolittle," fully equal in size of berry and as hardy. Very sweet and finely flavored.

Gregg—This new and popular berry is the largest and handsomest as well as one of the most productive black caps, now before the public. A strong, vigorous grower, is perfectly hardy; stands heat and drouth remarkably well, and produces enormous crops of large jet-black berries, which being almost entirely free from the bloom so objectionable in the Mammoth Cluster and others of the cap variety, on this account bring the highest price in market. It is very firm and can be shipped long distances without injury. Ripens about with the Mammoth Cluster.

Mammoth Cluster—Fruit black, with a rich purple bloom; large and very productive.

Ohio—A very hardy and productive variety; ripens between the earliest and latest. It is a seedling of Doolittle, and is very popular where known. It has great endurance, bearing longer in the same patch than any other. For market and drying it is very valuable.

Souhegan—Large, black, without bloom and of medium quality; plant very hardy and a great bearer. Ripens a little before Mammoth Cluster.

Tyler—A variety of undoubted merit. Fruit of best quality and a very prolific bearer.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits in June comes the strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in the spring (or in the South, either fall or spring), on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall, uncover crown early in spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure. *Some varieties of strawberries like the Crescent have an imperfect or "pistillate" flower, and unless planted by the side of a variety having a perfect flower they will be entirely barren of fruit.*

Bidwell—One of the very best, abundantly productive, full average size, excellent flavor and one of the earliest. Flowers perfect.

Bubach (No. 5)—Strong, rampant grower, like the Crescent, only making plants and foliage of twice the size; healthy and free from rust; *very productive* of large, bright scarlet berries, rather soft, and of fair quality; ripens early, and succeeds either on light or heavy soil; a valuable market variety. Pistillate.

Charles Downing—Fruit large, scarlet, regular, conical; flesh firm, fine rich flavor; adapted to a great variety of soils, like the Wilson. One of the best. Flowers perfect.

Crescent Seedling—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing in fruit longer. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils. Pistillate.

✓ **Colonel Cheney**—A large scarlet berry ; plant strong, robust grower ; bearing the fruit well up from the ground. As prolific as the Wilson. Pistillate.

✓ **Green Prolific**—Fruit large, uniform, round, orange scarlet, of good flavor, plant strong ; with deep green, shining leaves ; a great and long bearer. Pistillate.

✓ **Jessie**—Recently introduced from Wisconsin ; plant a strong robust grower, similar to Sharpless. In most soil it is a robust, healthy plant ; long stout fruit stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground ; *berries of largest size*, medium to dark red color all the way through ; firm and solid and of most excellent quality ; very few small berries and none of the largest ones, of irregular shape ; it will rank No. 1 for the family garden or for market. Flowers perfect.

✓ **Jewell**—A native of Connecticut ; makes so few runners that it is hard to propagate ; when planted in rich, deep soil, and given the highest culture, it produces enormous crops of very large berries, of deep glossy scarlet color. Pistillate.

✓ **Manchester**—A moderately vigorous plant, one of the most productive of large to very large berries ; of perfect globular form, uniform size, pale scarlet color, and good quality, and as they hold their size well up to the last picking, it is one of the most profitable market varieties. Pistillate.

✓ **Monarch of the West**—Fruit very large ; with good cultivation produces fruit of mammoth size ; color bright red, and of good quality ; rather soft for shipping. Flowers perfect.

✓ **Sharpless**—This is one of the very best varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor ; good bearer, bright color. Specimens exhibited weighed 1½ ounces and *measured seven inches in circumference*. Has been thoroughly tested and is grown and recommended by our largest nursery growers in the country. Flowers perfect.

✓ **Warfield** (No. 2)—New. Originated in Illinois, and has created quite a sensation among the market growers where it is known. Plant is very vigorous, blooms very early, and has such tall, rank foliage as to protect the bloom from early frosts ; fruit of medium size, perfect form, bright red color, fair quality, and very firm ; promises to be even more productive than the Crescent. Strongly recommended as a market variety. Pistillate.

✓ **Wilson's Albany**—Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy ; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere. Flowers perfect.

GOOSEBERRIES.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES.

Until the last few years we have had no Gooseberries of large size, except the English sorts ; which, however excellent on strong soils—where they are still the finest that can be grown—are not adapted to cultivation on lighter soils. Seedlings of American origin have been introduced which are perfectly free from mildew, and have proved hardy, of excellent quality, and great productiveness wherever planted. No fruit is more sure, and everybody can have an abundance who will plant. They usually commence to bear the next year after planting.

The gooseberry requires a severe annual pruning, the heads kept well thinned out, a good top dressing of short manure applied in spring, to be forked into the ground after the fruit is off ; this acts as a mulch, and tends

to prevent mildew. It thrives best on a deep rich soil ; a rather moist location being desirable.

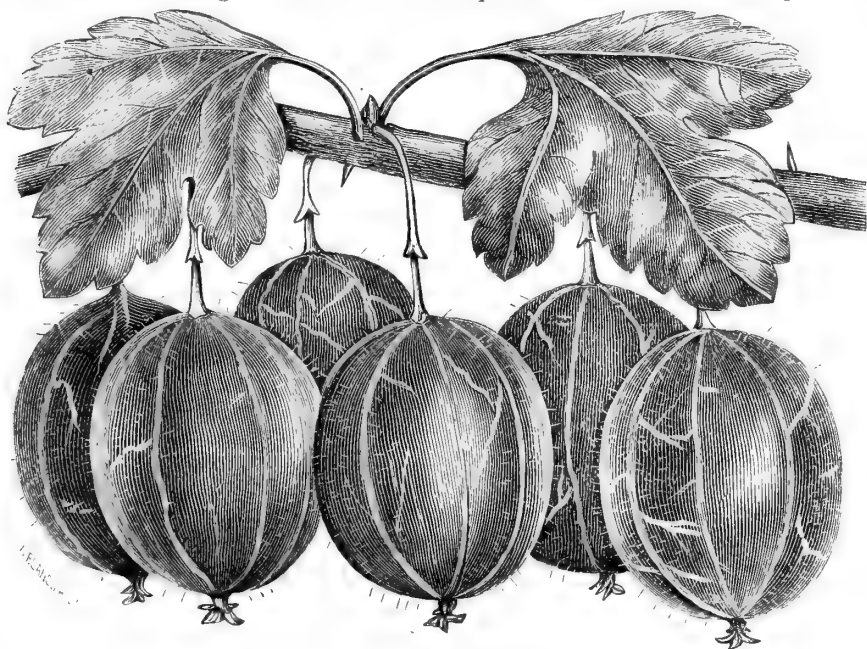
Downing—Fruit much larger than Houghton ; roundish, light green, with distinct veins ; skin smooth ; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

Houghton—A vigorous grower ; branches rather slender ; very productive ; not subject to mildew ; fruit of medium size ; skin smooth, pale red ; flesh tender and good.

Smith's Improved—Grown from the seed of Houghton ; fruit large, oval ; light green ; flesh moderately firm, sweet and very good ; plant vigorous and productive.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES,

Like all other small fruits, are greatly benefitted by being mulched during the summer, that is, covering the ground all around them deep with some non-conducting material, which keeps the soil cool and damp. We



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

have seen the best results from spreading coal ashes around, as much as a bushel to each bush ; chip manure or muck will answer. Mulching is good on all soils, and greatly prolongs the season of fruitage, as the crop does not dry up from the effect of heat and drouth. Remember the land should be well manured annually for all kinds of gooseberries.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy ; of first quality.

Industry—The best English Gooseberry yet introduced, of vigorous, upright growth, a greater cropper than any known variety and shows no sign of mildew ; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of the most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich ; color when fully ripe, dark red. Most valuable for market or garden.

Whitesmith—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy ; of first quality.

CURRENTS.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, continuing in prime order for several weeks; there is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

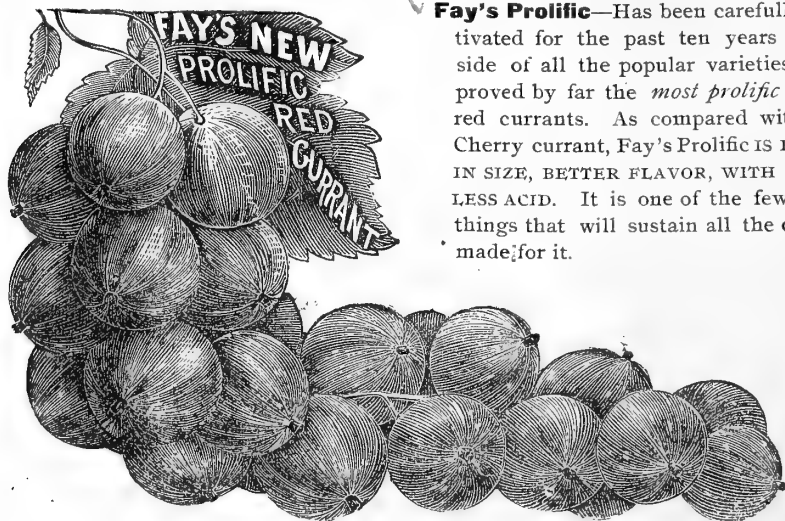
Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worm is trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Naples—Very large, black; rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wines. Very productive.

Cherry—Very large, deep red; rather acid, bunches short; plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall—A new black currant, originated in Kansas by R. W. Crandall, supposed to be a hybrid from the Cherry Currant, crossed with a wild currant, a species of the *Ribes Aureum*. By far the largest of all the black currants. It ranges in size from the very largest Cherry currant to the size of the Concord grape. Berries $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter are very common, while many measure $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. In quality most excellent, with a flavor peculiar to itself and liked by everyone who has tried it, in pies, jam or jelly, with none of the peculiar flavor of English black currants so disagreeable to many tastes. It is perfectly hardy in every respect, withstanding severe spring frosts when in full bloom and followed by a full crop of fruit, while red, white and black currants were entirely destroyed. It roots very deeply which enables it to withstand successfully severe extremes of both cold and drouths. A vigorous and early bearer. Ripens middle of July and continues until middle of August. Its large size, handsome color, attractive appearance and superior quality, will sell the fruit at a high price. This added to its marvelous productiveness will make it one of the most profitable market fruits.

Fay's Prolific—Has been carefully cultivated for the past ten years along side of all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all red currants. As compared with the Cherry currant, Fay's Prolific is EQUAL IN SIZE, BETTER FLAVOR, WITH MUCH LESS ACID. It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it.



Lee's Prolific—An English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

La Versailles—A French variety, closely resembling the Cherry. Large, red, beautiful, productive; valuable for market and home use.

Red Dutch—An old and well known sort, of good quality and very productive.

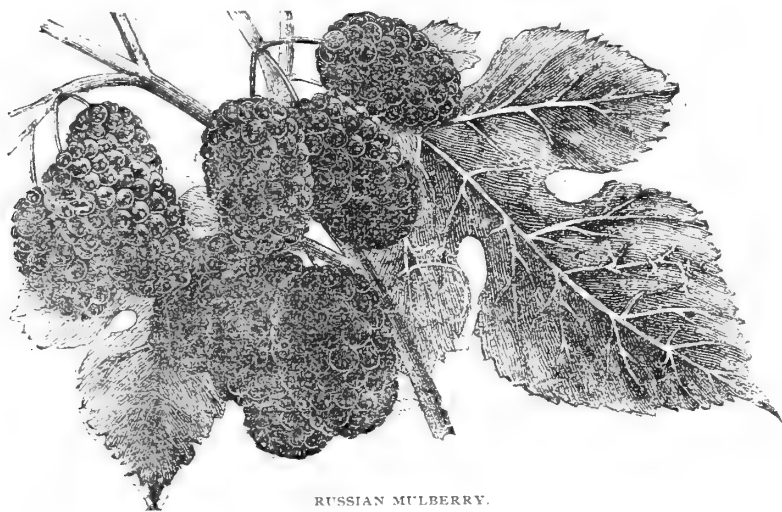
Victoria—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer. Very desirable.

White Dutch—Well known, of medium size and excellent quality.

White Grape—Very large, mild and excellent; the best table variety. This is very distinct from the White Dutch.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green, glossy foliage; and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.



RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

Downing's Everbearing—Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; color blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor.

New American—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor. An attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves; of rapid growth; hardy.

Russian—This valuable fruit and ornamental tree was brought to this country by the Russian Mennonites, and trees, the seed of which were planted in 1875, are now standing and have borne full crops since they were two years old. The tree is perfectly hardy with leaves resembling the oak. One of the most ornamental trees for the lawn, while the fruit is as fine as the Blackberry and fully as productive.

White—Commonly cultivated for silk. Fruit not equal to the black sorts.

ASPARAGUS.

A rather dry, sandy soil is preferable, but any soil will do where water does not lie near or on the surface. In garden culture, plant in rows two feet apart, the plants ten inches apart. In field culture, plant in rows $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and two feet apart in rows. Set so that the crowns of the roots are five to six inches below the surface, and cover with but two inches of soil, filling up the rest by degrees during the first season while cultivating. Before winter cover the bed with a dressing of manure. An occasional dressing of salt is very beneficial. Clean culture and liberal annual dressing of manure are the basis of success and longevity of the plantation.

Giant—This is the old and well known popular variety, tender and very rich.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Deep, rich, moist soil is best, but it is such a strong, vigorous-growing plant, it will thrive almost anywhere. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart. Set the roots so that the crowns are but about an inch below the surface. Rhubarb is a gross feeder; the more manure it is given, the larger and finer the yield.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored; requires less sugar than other sorts.

Victoria—This variety, if planted in a rich soil and properly cultivated, will produce tender stalks three feet long, and from one to two inches in diameter.

Wine Plant—The large size, fine texture and superior quality of this new variety over the old cultivated "Pie Plants" cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it. We have grown stalks frequently, with good cultivation, as thick as a man's wrist, and from three to four feet in length. In addition to its superior quality for *culinary purposes* both when used fresh or for canning, it can be pressed and the juice made into a healthful wine, which for medicinal purposes or as a pleasant beverage, is considered superior to the best sherry wines.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Can be furnished of leading varieties, at the most reasonable prices.

NUTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

- ✓ **Butternut**—A native species. Wood light color. Tree handsome.
- ✓ **Chestnut, American**—Our native species. Smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.
- ✓ **Chestnut, Spanish**—Produces nuts of very large size and good flavor.
- ✓ **Figs**—Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Celestial and White Marseilles.
- Filbert, American**—Smaller and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor; hardy and productive.
- Filbert, English**—The fruit of these is so much larger and better flavored than our native species, as to give them the preference for cultivation over the latter, in localities where they will succeed.
- ✓ **Oranges and Lemons**—Several varieties.
- Walnut, Black**—The well-known native species, hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber in point of durability is difficult to excel.
- ✓ **Walnut, English**—This rich and fine flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

After the orchard is planted, the grape vines set, and the strawberry bed prepared, the planter, if he is given to culture and refinement, and has the means and inclination, proceeds to bring about him shade and color. The deciduous tree and shrub, the evergreen, the rose and the bulb—all find their appropriate places, and in due season will yield an abundant harvest—not measured by dollars and cents, indeed, but of that which ministers to higher and more enduring wants than any that the most luscious fruits can satisfy.

But so much depends on the right selection and grouping of kinds suited to a particular place and to each other, that very often he who is successful with an orchard makes a failure with a dooryard. We cannot pretend within the brief limits of a Catalogue to insert an essay on Landscape Gardening, but we may present a few brief hints, gathered from experience and from standard works on the subject, which will assist the planter in making his place beautiful, and perhaps prevent serious mistakes.

We also present a classified list of trees and shrubs, giving their most prominent characteristics, etc., which will be found very useful in selecting and grouping the kinds desirable for different locations.

Where grounds are of sufficient size, gravel walks and drives, properly laid out, add much to the beauty of the lawn.

Put as much of your ground in grass as possible. Nothing is more beautiful; nothing more easy to keep in order—thanks to the mower.

A few flower beds cut in the sward are better than a large flower garden. Put these near the house and near the walk, so that they can be reached easily at any moment.

Do not scatter the trees over the whole ground. Put them in the corners and at the sides. Make little groups of the smaller ones and of shrubs. Whether your place is large or small, this will insure you a beautiful piece of unbroken lawn, and wonderfully aid the weekly use of the mower.

Plant the larger trees where you wish them to stand permanently. Smaller trees and shrubs may be massed more thickly, and gradually thinned out from year to year. This will supply you with finely rooted plants to set elsewhere.

In *planting*, observe the rules given for fruit trees. Shrubs had better be cut back severely, as stronger shoots will then be sent up. Keep all new plantings well cultivated or mulched the first year or two; after that the grass may be allowed to grow among them. Pruning must be varied according to the habit of the plant. Those that flower on the new wood like the *Althea*,

may be pruned every spring, removing most of the previous year's growth ; those that bloom on last year's wood, like the Deutzia and Weigela, should have the shoots carefully thinned out, retaining the most vigorous. Straggling growers, like Japan Quince and Forsythia, should be pinched back several times during season of growth.

HEDGES.

THE IDEA OF PLANTING HEDGES FOR USE AND ORNAMENT, AND SCREENS FOR THE PROTECTION OF ORCHARDS, FARMS AND GARDENS, IS A PRACTICAL ONE, AND RAPIDLY BECOMING APPRECIATED. In a recent trip among some very intelligent farmers and fruit growers, we noticed that many of them had planted belts of NORWAY SPRUCE along their entire north and west lines. They were at once beautiful and perfect as wind-breaks. The owners told us that they considered their farms worth ten dollars per acre more in consequence.

They serve not only as a protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn or garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care, it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adaptation for hedges. Many plants have been tried, and although some of them have proved partially successful in certain localities, nothing has been found that seemed to be so well adapted to general planting as the HONEY LOCUST. We believe that the HONEY LOCUST combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will grow in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm, and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock. The Osage Orange is very useful where hardy. Among the plants adapted to *ornamental* hedges, the NORWAY SPRUCE TAKES THE FIRST PLACE. We would also recommend, for more variety, the Japan Quince, Althea, Burberry, Privet, Box, Red Cedar, Hornbeam and a few other plants.

To plant hedges of evergreens, when plants are two feet high or over, no previous special preparation is necessary, only that the ground is reason-

ably upland enough to be suitable for hedge purposes. Plow with two horses a furrow along where the hedge is to be planted and then plow back along same furrow throwing out, and leaving a ridge of about six inches in the centre of the dead furrow. Set a line so that it will come directly over said furrow and at such a height as not to interfere with the workmen ; then with spade throw out under the line deep enough so that plants will be two inches deeper than in nursery. Place plants 22 inches apart in the row, putting mellow earth around the roots. If ground is hard clay, sand must be drawn, and two or three shovelful put around the roots of each plant and then fill up with soil. Keep well cultivated first season and if dry weather, should be watered occasionally. By this method a spruce hedge can be set, even after removing an old fence, without previous preparation.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., FOR ORNAMENT.

The following is a classified list of the most desirable trees, shrubs, etc., arranged in groups presenting their most prominent characteristic, a detailed description of which will be found in this catalogue under their proper headings.

Flowering Shrubs—Altheas, blue, purple, red, white and pink. Almond, pink and white. Calycanthus or Sweet-scented Shrub. Currants, crimson and yellow flowering. Deutzia, white and rose. Hydrangea, pink and white. Plum, double flowering, pink. Japan Quince, red and white. Spireas, white and rose. Syringa, white. Snowball, white. Viburnum Plicatum, white. Wiegela, rose and white.

Variegated and Golden-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Sambucus, Aurea, Spirea Aurea, Weigela, Variegated, Cornus Elegantissima and Variegated Althea.

Flowering Trees—Magnolias, white and purple. Judas Tree, pink. Peach, pink and white. Laburnum, yellow and purple. Fringe Tree, white and purple. Honeysuckle Tartarian, red and white. Horse Chestnut, red and white. Cherry, white. Catalpa, white and purple. Thorns, scarlet and white.

Cut-Leaved Trees—Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Berberry, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Purple-Leaved Oak, Purple-Leaved Plum, Purple Norway and Sycamore Maples.

Deciduous Upright Trees—Sugar, Norway and Sycamore Maples. European and Oak-Leaved Mt. Ash, American Chestnut, Salisburia, Elm, European and White-Leaved Lindens.

Weeping Trees—Willow, Kilmarnock, Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping Pendula and Young's Weeping, European Ash and Mt. Ash, Linden, Dwarf Weeping Cherry, Poplar, Camperdown Elm.

Evergreens—Among the Shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms ; Yews in variety ; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color ; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes ; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine ; hardy and fine colored.

HEDGE PLANTS.

EVERGREEN.

Arbor Vitæ, assorted sizes.
Norway Spruce, "
Dwarf Box, for edging.

DECIDUOUS.

Pyrus Japonica.
Honey Locust.
Osage Orange.
Hornbeam.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Alder, (Alnus.)

EUROPEAN, (*Glutinosa*)—A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well anywhere.

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED, (*Lascinata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicately and deeply cut leaves; hardy, and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

Apple, (Pyrus Malus.)

CHINESE DOUBLE FLOWERING, (*Spectabilis*)—Very showy and ornamental, beautiful double rose-colored flowers.

Ash, (Fraxinus.)

EUROPEAN, (*Excelsior*)—A lofty tree with pinnate foliage and spreading head.

GOLD-BARKED, (*Aurea*)—Growth irregular; very ornamental in winter.

WILLOW-LEAVED, (*Salicifolia*)—A rapid, stout growing tree, with narrow, wavy leaves; very ornamental.

Beech, (Fagus.)

FERN-LEAVED, (*Hetrophyllia*)—Tree of beautiful habit, and delicate fern-like foliage; a splendid lawn tree.

CUT-LEAVED, (*Laciniata*)—A very beautiful tree, with deeply cut leaves and a remarkably fine foliage.

PURPLE-LEAVED, (*Purpurea*)—Very dark purple foliage; highly ornamental, and when planted on lawns with evergreens and other trees, it has a most happy effect.

Birch.

PURPLE-LEAVED, (*Purpurea*)—New; very striking and attractive; an elegant lawn tree; leaves very dark glossy purple.

COMMON WHITE, (*Alba*)—A well known variety, with silvery white bark, smooth leaves and pliant branches.

Cherry, (Cerasus.)

LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING, (*Mag. Flora Plena*)—A variety of the heart cherry, with pretty double white flowers.

Chestnut (Castanea.)

AMERICAN SWEET—A magnificent forest tree, with deep rich foliage, and well-known fruit; is exceedingly valuable as a timber tree.

EUROPEAN or SPANISH—A European sort, bearing larger nuts than the native; very fine.

Catalpa.

SPECIOSA—A variety originating at the West ; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common Catalpa (*Syringafolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

SYRINGAFOLIA—A fine growing tree with large heart-shaped leaves ; blooms late with yellow and purple flowers.

Elm (*Ulmus*.)

AMERICAN WHITE—The noble drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

CAMPESTRIS (English)—More upright and compact habit than American, the leaves are smaller and more numerous.

PURPLE—A beautiful variety ; leaves of rich purple color when young.

SCOTCH or **WYCH** (*Montana*)—A fine, spreading tree of rapid growth ; foliage large.

SUBEROSA (Cork-barked)—Bark becomes covered with a fine, dense cork with deep fissures.

Hornbeam.

EUROPEAN ; WATER BEECH, (*Carpinus Betula*.) A small-sized tree, somewhat resembling the Beech ; very hardy and quite ornamental. Makes an excellent and very ornamental hedge. The leaves generally remain on during the winter, which is quite a feature.

Horse Chestnut.

ÆSCULUS—A genus of trees bearing magnificent flowers in great abundance.

COMMON WHITE FLOWERED, (*Hippocastanum*)—A beautiful well-known sort, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and a profusion of showy flowers in early spring.

DOUBLE WHITE, (*Alba Plena*)—A superb variety, with large spikes of handsome double flowers.

RED FLOWERING, (*Rubicunda*)—Not as rapid a grower as the White ; foliage a deeper green ; the intense color makes it very showy.

Honey Locust.

THREE THORNED ACACIA (*Gleditschia Triacanthus*)—A rapid growing tree ; delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

Judas Tree, (*Cercis*.)

AMERICAN, (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear.

JAPAN, (*Japonica*)—A superb variety from Japan.

Laburnum.

ALPINA (Scotch)—Blossoms later than the common, and is somewhat earlier.

COMMUNIS (Golden Chain)—A small tree of irregular shape ; bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers.

PURPUREA—Fine purple flowers.

Larch, (*Larix*.)

EUROPEAN, (*Europæa*)—An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree ; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

Linden, (*Tilia*.)

EUROPEAN, (*Europæa*)—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

WHITE or SILVER-LEAVED, (*Argentea*)—A handsome vigorous growing tree, large leaves, whitish on under side, having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

AMERICAN or BASSWOOD, (*Americana*)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

CUT-LEAVED, (*Laciniata*)—A small sized tree, with very curious, irregularly divided leaves, and bright red twigs. Distinct and unique.

Liquid Amber.

STYRACIFLUA (*Sweet Gum or Bilstead*)—A fine native ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the Maple, and changes to a bright red in autumn.

Magnolia.

ACUMINATA—A noble, beautiful tree with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

CONSPICUA—A beautiful Chinese variety, with large, white flowers, that appear before the leaves.

LENNEI—One of the best varieties; flowers large and of a dark, rich purple color. Not hardy enough for the North.

SPECIOSA (Showy flowered)—Similar habit to the Soulangeana; flowers paler and blooms later.

SOULANGEANA—Resembles the foregoing, except that the flowers are tinted with purple, and blooms rather later than Conspicua. A most desirable tree for all planters.

Maple (Acer.)

ACER (Purple-Leaved Norway)—A strong growing lawn tree. Begins purple in spring and remains purple late in fall. The best of all purple maples because of hardiness and color.

ASH-LEAVED (*Negundo*)—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green permeated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; excellent for avenues.

WIER'S CUT LEAVED (*Laciniata*)—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection.

SYCAMORE (*Pseudo Platanus*)—A large, noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage; a free grower, and very desirable as a shade tree.

NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep rich green. Probably the best Maple in cultivation.

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE (*Purpurea*)—One of the most beautiful and distinctly marked of all; leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy, and should be in every collection.

SCARLET (*Rubrum*)—A rapid-growing tree, with red flowers very early in the spring.

SCHWERDLERII (*Schwerdler's Maple*)—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. It is a great improvement on the well-known *Cotinus Rubrum* the foliage being much brighter and the growth more vigorous.

SILVER LEAVED (*Dasycarpum*)—Of excellent rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.

SUGAR or ROCK (*Saccharinum*)—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

ENGLISH, or CORK-BARKED, (*Campestris*)—From Central Europe. Forms a small-sized tree, with rough, corky bark, and regular rounded outline; leaves small, five-lobed and numerous. Fine for the lawn.

Mountain Ash, (*Pyrus Sorbus*.)

EUROPEAN—A very fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed; profusely covered with large clusters of red or scarlet berries.

OAK-LEAVED, (*Quercifolia*)—A very handsome tree, with dark lobed leaves down underneath; quite distinct.

Oak, (*Quercus*).

PURPUREA—Leaves almost entirely purple; very striking.

PYRAMIDAL EVERGREEN OAK—A variety of the European evergreen oak of very upright growth; a beautiful tree.

AMERICAN WHITE—One of the finest American trees; of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed; pale green above and glaucous beneath.

Peach (*Amygdalus*).

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba Plena*)—Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; hardy.

DOUBLE SCARLET—Very ornamental; flowers hardy.

PURPUREA (Blood-leaved)—Leaves are of a deep crimson purple in spring.

Plum.

PRUNUS PISSARDII—New. A very remarkable and beautiful new plant, with black bark and dark purple leaves—as dark as those of the Purple Beech and remaining *very constant* until late in the fall; the new growth is especially bright. The fruit is also red and said to be very good. This tree will undoubtedly be a great acquisition.

Poplar, (*Populus*)—Noted for the tremulous motion of its leaves and rapid growth.

WHITE, or SILVER-LEAVED, (*Alba*)—Large lobed leaves, deep green above and densely downy beneath; branches spreading and very downy when young.

LOMBARDY, (*Fastigiata*)—A very distinct and well known variety, of rapid growth and tall, narrow form.

Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo).

ADIANTIFOLIA—A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

Thorn, (*Cratægus*.)

DOUBLE WHITE, (*Oxyantha Plena*)—Has small double white flowers.

DOUBLE SCARLET, (*Coccinea Fl. Pl.*)—Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double, and considerably larger than the double red; fine rich foliage. The greatest acquisition of this kind that has been obtained in a long time.

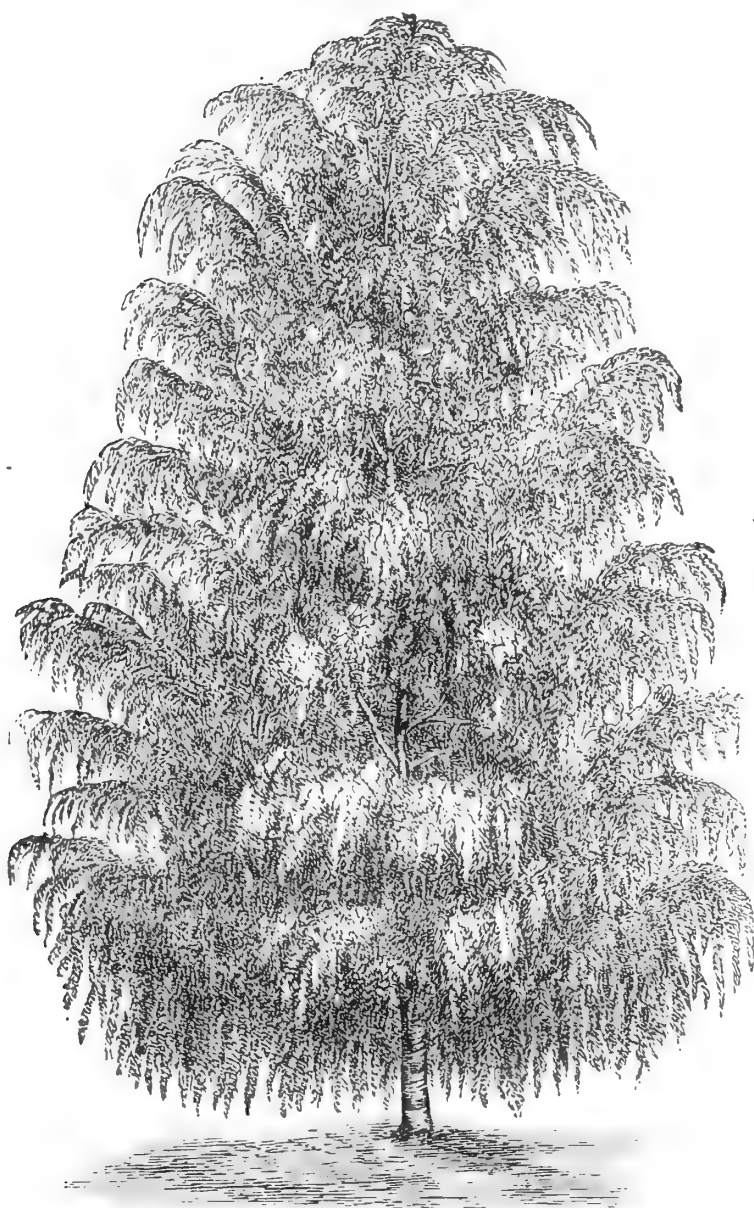
PAUL'S NEW DOUBLE—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep rich crimson.

Tulip Tree—A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

Virgilea Lutea, (Yellow wood)—One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

Willow, (*Salix*.)

ROSEMARY-LEAVED, (*Rosemarinifolia*)—Very distinct and ornamental, with long, glossy, silvery foliage. Makes a striking and pretty small tree when worked standard high.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES,

Ash, (*Fraxinus*.)

EUROPEAN WEEPING, (*Excelsior Pendula*)—The common well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees; covering a great space and growing rapidly.

GOLD-BARKED WEEPING, (*Aurea Pendula*)—A singular variety, bark in winter yellow as gold.

Beech (*Fagus*).

WEEPING (*Pendula*). A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance, when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective, when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

Birch.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING, (*Pendula Elegans*)—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

YOUNG'S WEEPING, (*Pendula Youngii*)—This variety is of a beautiful pendulous habit, with long, slender shoots of picturesque and irregular form. The leaves are broad, almost heart-shaped, and very pretty. As a small weeping ornamental tree it has no equal. It is a decided acquisition.

Cherry (*Cerasus*.)

PENDULA (Weeping)—Is worked standard high, and forms a full, globular head, with shining leaves and white flowers.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING. A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

SCOTCH WEEPING (*Montana Pendula*). A vigorous growing tree, with graceful drooping branches; very distinct.

Linden or Lime Tree, (*Tilia*.)

WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING, (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches.

Larch, (*Larix*.)

PENDULA, (*Weeping*)—The long delicate pendulous branches make it exceedingly effective.

Mountain Ash, (*Sorbus*.)

WEEPING, (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches, making a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

Poplar (*Populus*).

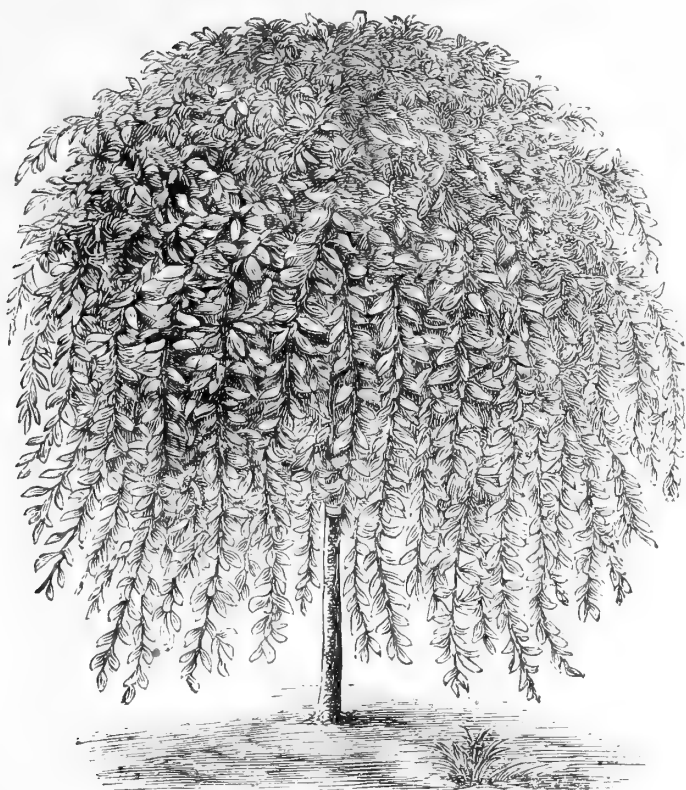
LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING (*Grandidentata*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green and deeply serrated.

Willow (*Salix*).

WEEPING (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

NEW AMERICAN WEEPING (*American Pendula*)—An American dwarf, slender branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more ornamental than the *Babylonica*.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING (*Caprera Pendula*)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Arbor Vitæ, (Thuja.)

AMERICAN, (*Occidentalis*)—One of the finest evergreens for screens. Very hardy, but needs care in transplanting, few or no plants ever failing if properly treated specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly; and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense and perfectly impervious to the sight.

HEATH-LEAVED AMERICAN (*Ericoides*)—A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact.

COMPACTA—A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

SIBERIAN, (*Siberica*)—The best of the genus for this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well into winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN, (*Hoveyii*)—Bright yellowish green; form compact and globular; hardy and fine; one of the best.

PYRAMIDALIS—The most beautiful of all the Arbor Vitæ, having, dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

Cypress, (*Cupressus*.)

LAWSON'S, (*Lawsonia*)—A variety from California ; one of the most beautiful of evergreens. With drooping branches and leathery foliage.

Juniper, (*Juniperus*.)

VIRGINIAN, (*Virginiana*), THE RED CEDAR—A well-known American tree, with dark green foliage ; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

IRISH, (*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage ; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

SWEDISH, (*Suecica*)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect ; with bluish green foliage, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Pine, (*Pinus*.)

AUSTRIAN, OR BLACK, (*Austriaca*)—A remarkably robust, hardy spreading tree ; leaves long, stiff and dark green ; growth rapid ; valuable for this country.

DWARF, OR MOUNTAIN, (*Pumila*)—A low, spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush ; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

SCOTCH, (*Sylvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery-green foliage.

WHITE, (*Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native Pines ; foliage light delicate or silvery green ; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Spruce, (*Abies*.)

NORWAY, (*Excelsa*)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine graceful, pendulous branches ; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

WHITE AMERICAN, (*Alba*)—A tall tree, with loose, spreading branches and light green foliage.

HEMLOCK, OR WEEPING, (*Canadensis*)—A very elegant and graceful tree, with fine form, pendulous or drooping branches, and delicate or dark green foliage ; makes a beautiful lawn tree.

PENDULA (Weeping)—The branches are not merely drooping, but have a curved and pendant habit so as to fall directly downward.

Silver Fir, (*Picea*.)

AMERICAN, (*Balsamea*)—An erect tree with very dark green foliage ; well known and popular.

NORMANNIANA—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree ; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the deep green of the old foliage.

EUROPEAN, OR COMB LIKE, (*Pectinata*)—A splendid tree, of fine form and spreading habit, with broad silver foliage.

Yew, (*Taxus*.)

ERECT ENGLISH (*Baccata Erecta*)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage ; hardy and desirable.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit ; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

WASHINGTONII—New, vigorous in growth, and rich in healthy green and golden yellow foliage ; one of the best.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Arbor Vitæ.

GLOBE HEADED, (*T. globosa*).—A dwarf round headed variety, quite pretty.

TOM THUMB—A very dwarf variety or "sport" of the American; resembles *T. ericoides* in its foliage. Very unique and desirable for small places, cemetery lots, and many of the spots where large growing trees could not be employed.

An exceedingly useful variety.

Ashberry, (Mahonia.)

HOLLY LEAVED, (*Aquifolia*)—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy Holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes good hedge.

Box (Buxus).

DWARF (*Suffruticosa*)—The well-known variety used for hedging.

TREE BOX—Several sorts.

RHODODENDRONS.

These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen Shrubs, with rich green foliage and superb cluster of showy flowers. They flourish best in a rich garden soil, and like Azalias, are most effective when grouped.

The following varieties are entirely hardy and adapted to a Northern climate :

Album Elegans—Large white flowers; an admirable variety and strong grower.

Abraham Lincoln—A superb crimson; very fine foliage.

Bertie Parsons—Lilac blush.

Bicolor—Dark rose.

Blandyanum—A very bright rose. One of the best

Catawbiense (Seedling) — Having lilac-colored and red flowers simply.

Everestianum—Rosy lilac, with crimped petals and yellow eyes. Very fine.

Grandiflorum—Deep rose, inclining to crimson; an abundant bloomer. One of the best sorts.

Perspicuum—White.

Purpureum—Purple.

Roseum Elegans—Rosy tinted. Very fine.

Roseum Superbum—A good late sort; Rose colored.

Speciosum—A light pink; late bloomer.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus*).

These are fine shrubs, and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall, when nearly all other shrubs are out of bloom. Entirely hardy and easy of cultivation.

BOULE DE FEU—A fine new variety, of vigorous growth. Flowers large, very double, and of a beautiful violet red color.

VAR CÆRULEA PLENO—Double blue Althea.

DOUBLE LILAC (*Pæoniflora*)—Very handsome, double lilac-flowering.

DOUBLE PURPLE (*Purpurea*)—Double, reddish-purple; fine.

DOUBLE RED (*Rubra Pleno*)—Double red flowers.

VIOLACEA (*Flore Pleno*)—Double flower of violet blue color and of medium size.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE PURPLE (*Flore Pleno fol. Variegatis*)—A very showy kind; distinct, leaves variegated with light yellow, flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

Almond (*Amygdalus*).

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING (*Pumila Rosea*)—A beautiful shrub, with small double, rosy blossoms.

DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (*Pumila Alba*).

Anemone, Japonica (*Alba*).

A very desirable, thoroughly hardy, pure white lawn or garden plant. Grows about 18 inches high. Flowers two inches in diameter. Blooms in the fall. Very beautiful for cemetery plots.

Azaleas, (*Ghent*).

These plants differ from the Indica or indoor varieties, inasmuch as they are extremely hardy. The richness of their varied colors cannot be surpassed by any other shrub for beauty. Their best effect is obtained by planting in groups. We have a fine collection of leading varieties.

NUDIFLORA, (*Swamp Honeysuckle*)—A beautiful native species bearing handsome, showy, pink flowers early in spring.

Berberis, (*Berberis*).

COMMON EUROPEAN (*Vulgaris*)—Red fruited.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—An interesting and beautiful variety, with violet purple leaves and fruit.

Calycanthus ; Sweet Scented Shrub, or Allspice.

FLORIDUS (Sweet-scented Shrub)—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and chocolate color.

Cornus, or Dogwood.

MASCULA VARIEGATED—Leaves striped with pale yellow or white; very beautiful.

CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Mascula*)—Bright yellow flowers in May.

RED BRANCHED (*Sanguinea*)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, on account of the blood-red bark.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A new and remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood a very dark red, retaining its color the entire year. Blossoms from May to far in July, with clusters of fragrant white flowers, succeeded with snowy berries which last till spring, forming a strong contrast with the rich red bark and making it attractive both summer and winter. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

Current, (*Ribes*).

CRIMSON FLOWERING (*Sanguineum*). } Strong growing shrubs with fragrant
YELLOW FLOWERING (*Aureum*). } and abundant bloom.

Clethra.

ALNIFOLIA (Alder-Leaved)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

Daphne.

MEZERON PINK, (*Mezeron Rubrum*)—Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

TRAILING (*Cneorun*)—A low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose colored.

Deutzia.

ROUGH LEAVED, (*Scabra*)—One of the most beautiful, profuse flowering shrubs: white.

SLENDER BRANCHED, (*Gracilis*)—A charming species, introduced from Japan. Flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in the winter.

CRENATA (fl. pl.)—Similar in growth and habit to the above; flowers double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation.

CANDIDISSIMA (Double white flowering)—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow-white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

Euonymous—Burning Bush—Strawberry Tree.

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries, rose-colored; planted with a background of Evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

Fringe.

PURPLE—SMOKE TREE, (*Rhus Continus*)—A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit so as to require considerable space, covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers. Desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

WHITE. (*Chionanthus Virginica*)—An entirely different plant from the preceding; has handsome large foliage, and racemes of delicate white flowers, that hang like finely cut shreds, or fringes, of white paper.

Filbert, (Corylus).

PURPLE LEAVED, (*Purpurea*)—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine.

Forsythia.

VRIDISSIMA, (*Golden Bell*)—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow; very early in spring. A fine, hardy shrub, introduced by Mr. Fortune from China.

Globe Flower (Kerria.)

JAPAN (*Japonica*)—A slender, green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October.

Hydrangea.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly, or on the lawn in masses.

OTAKSA.—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

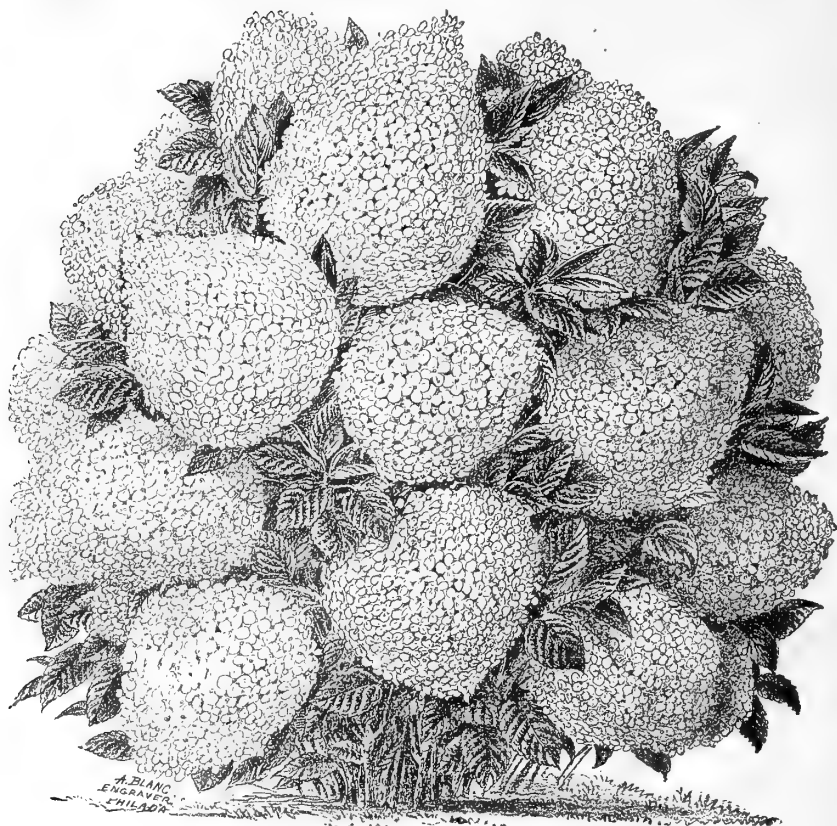
OAK-LEAVED, (*Quercifolia*)—Young shoots and leaves woolly; leaves large, turning deep crimson in the autumn; flowers white, changing to purple.

THOMAS HOGG—A half hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

Honeysuckle, Upright or Tree. (Lonicera.)

RED TARTARIAN, (*Tartarica Rubra*)—A well known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

WHITE TARTARIAN, (*Tartarica Alba*)—Like the preceding, but has dull white flowers.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

CHARLES THE TENTH—A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

CHIONANTHUS LEAVED (*Josikea*)—Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

COMMON PURPLE (*Vulgaris Purpurea*).

DOUBLE LILAC (*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

PERSIAN (*Persica*)—Medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

WHITE PERSIAN LILAC (*Alba*)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

LARGE FLOWERING WHITE (*Alba Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

Plum (*Prunus*).

PRUNUS PISSARDII—For description see ornamental Trees.

TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; native of China; hardy.

Privet, or Prim, (*Ligustrum Vulgaris*).

Has pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries, like currants; makes beautiful hedge plants.

Quince.

JAPAN, (*Pyrus Japonica*)—A very hardy shrub, with double crimson flowers in great profusion early in spring; highly ornamental.



JAPAN QUINCE.

BLUSH, JAPAN, (*Japonica Alba*)—A very pretty variety, with delicate white flowers, tinged with blush.

Snowberry (Snow drop Tree).

Has tiny pink flowers succeeded by white berries that hang for months.

Spirea.

AUREA (Gold-leaved). Flowers fine white; foliage of a beautiful golden color, which gives variety to the lawn and renders it very desirable.

BILLARDI—Large spikes of rose-colored flowers, blossoms through the summer.

CALLOSA ALBA—Quite dwarfish habit, has heads of white flowers.

DOUGLASSI—Small spikes of rose-colored flowers; handsome.

EXIMIA—The peculiar shade of red is very pleasing.

GRANDIFLORA — White feathered flowers in large spikes.

PRUNIFOLIA, (*Plum-leaved*)—White double daisy-like flowers,

REEVESII FL. PL., (*Reeves double*)—Flowers white and double.

VAN HOUTTI—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.

Snowball (*Viburnum*).

COMMON (*V. opulus*). A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

JAPANESE (*Viburnum plicatum*). From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads, of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

Syringa (Philadelphus)

These varieties of the *Syringa* have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

AUREA—A new gold leaf shrub of delicate growth and beauty. It is not so fine a grower as the Mock Orange, but is sufficiently free to make it very valuable for clumps and hedges.

GARLAND (*Coronarius*)—The common popular shrub, with pure white, delicately perfumed flowers.

LARGE FLOWERED (*Grandiflorus*)—A conspicuous showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches.



SNOWBALL.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED, (*Folia Variegata*)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

Tamarix.

AFRICAN, (*Africana*)—This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.

Weigela.

ROSE-COLORED, (*Rosea*)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blossoms in May.

AMABILIS or SPLENDENS—Of more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition.

HORTENSIS NIVEA—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering. Foliage large, habit vigorous. A very profuse bloomer.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Akebia.

QUINATA—A fine rapid-growing climber, with dark green leaves, and purple blossoms in early summer.

Ampelopsis.

VERTICILLI—A miniature foliaged creeper which clings with tenacity of Ivy; beautiful leaves of a glossy green shaded with purple; perfectly hardy, and colors finely in autumn.

Birthwort, (*Aristolochia Siphon*.)

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—A twining vine of rapid growth, having very large dark green leaves and curious brownish pipe-shaped bloom.

Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.

SCARLET (*Radicans*)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Honeysuckle, (*Lonicera*.)

JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED Aurea Reticulata—The most beautiful variety of this class of climbers; leaves of bright green, and golden yellow vines exquisitely beautiful; fine for bedding, pot culture, or for hanging baskets; perfectly hardy; will give entire satisfaction.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT or DUTCH (*Belgica*)—Blooms all summer; very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Periclymena*)—A strong, rapid grower; flowers very showy; red outside, buff within. June and July.

CHINESE TWINING—Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

HALLEANA (Hall's new)—Nearly evergreen; flowers pure white; produced abundantly, fragrant like a Jasmine.

YELLOW TRUMPET (*Aurea*)—A well known variety, with yellow trumpet flower.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Sempervirens*)—This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

Ivy, (Hedera).

ENGLISH (*Helix*)—A well-known, old and popular sort.

NEW SILVER STRIPED—Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white ; very striking.

VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Fol. Variegated*)—With smaller leaves than the preceding.

The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or building.

Silk Vine, (Periploca).

GRÆCA—A graceful, rapid growing vine, with dark, glossy foliage and velvety brown flowers.

Virginia Creeper—(Ampelopsis Quinquefolia).

A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which, in the autumn, assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome, dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it.

Wistaria.

Pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth ; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever produced.

DOUBLE PURPLE WISTARIA (*Flore pleno*)—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the *Wistaria Sinensis*, so well-known as one of our best climbing plants.

CHINESE WHITE—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

AMERICAN WHITE—(*Frutescense*)—A native seedling; pure white. Bunches short. A free bloomer.

MAGNIFICA (*Frutescense*)—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of the same size as the Chinese, and of pale lilac color. Vigorous and perfectly hardy.

CLEMATIS.

The Clematis is worthy of the widest dissemination, and a foremost place in every collection.

Since 1862, when the Jackmanni was produced in England, the Clematis has grown in favor and interest—new varieties of great beauty having been produced every year since, until now it stands as one of the most popular ornamental plants.

Next to the Rose the Clematis is the most popular flowering plant of the day ; entirely hardy, blooming during the entire season, embracing great variety of color, of the most beautiful tints of blue, purple, lavender, scarlet, white, etc. ; double and single—some of the flowers being six inches in diam-

eter, and from their wavy, graceful contour, when wafted by a slight breeze, the flowers resemble huge butterflies hovering among the green leaves. They are all climbers, and if trained carefully, attain a height of from five to fifteen feet in one season.

The Clematis is a plant which bears removal and handling remarkably well; it "*lives easily*," it will do well in any good soil, though best probably in a rich loam; wherever you plant one make the soil rich, if you can. A generous mulching fall and spring will ensure a rich harvest of flowers.

We have arranged the varieties now on hand in three classes: first, those that flower from shoots of the current year's growth; second, those that flower only on last year's wood; third, the Double Flowering sorts.

PERPETUALS.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN BLOOMERS, FLOWERING ON SHOOTS OF THE SAME YEAR'S GROWTH.

Alexandra—This is one of the continuous sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth, and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

Flammula—An old and well-known variety, which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small, white flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower. July to October.

Henryi—New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids, of robust habit, and a very free bloomer. The flowers are white, large and very showy. July to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie—This is one of the best, if not *the best* white Clematis. The plant is vigorous and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large and of a pure white. July to October.

Jackmanni—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior and very few if any equals. July to October.

Jeanne d'Arc—A free-growing vigorous variety. The flowers are very large—seven inches across—of a grayish or French white color, with three bluish veins in each sepal; delicate and beautiful. July to October.

Louis Van Houtte—A strikingly showy variety, with bluish purple flowers. First class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Lord Neville—Flowers large and well formed; color rich dark purple; stamens light, with dark anthers; edgings of sepals finely crimped. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Lady Carolina Neville—Beautiful bright mauve, with deeper bars. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Languinosa Candida—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

Lawsoniana—A hybrid variety, showy and free, with very large, beautiful rosy-purple flowers, which are produced profusely and in continuous succession. July to October.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

Mrs. James Bateman

—This is a new variety of great merit; a free successional bloomer, continuing throughout the season to yield an abundant crop of its showy blossoms, which are of a reddish lilac, changing to a pale lavender as they become older. July to October.

Perpetual White—This is one of the finest of blooming plants; it has great merit in these particulars, viz.: it is *pure white*—it is a perpetual bloomer, it opens its first blossoms earlier than Jackmanni, and thence continuing to bloom onward until arrested by frost. June to October.

Prince of Wales—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties of vigorous habit, showy and free. The flowers are of deep purple with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf.—First-rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.

Star of India—A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

Viticella Venosa—A beautiful Clematis, of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish-purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.



The following varieties flower in spring and early summer, from the old or ripened wood of the previous year's growth :

Coccinea (Scarlet Clematis)—Flowers most brilliant scarlet, quite unlike that of any other Clematis. Blooms in July. Very choice and rare.

Fair Rosamond—Free-growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is *white* with a bluish cast, having a light bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and the first of July.

Lady Alice Neville—Color rosy-lilac, with pale mauve bars. Certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Miss Boleman—One of the most charming of the spring flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

Virginiana—A very strong grower, having fragrant white flowers. Valuable for covering screens.

DOUBLE SORTS.

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Fortunei—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white, and somewhat fragrant.

John Gould Veitch—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like *Fortunei*, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

Lucie Lemoine—New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 sepals, very showy. June.

ROSES.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. They require *plenty of manure and good cultivation*. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so-called tender roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and ever-green boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers if they, too, are similarly protected.

Insects.—If the "thrip" or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water), or a solution of whale oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water), until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs which work at the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its glueing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying white hellebore when the foliage is damp. *The secret of success in destroying all species of insects lies in applying the appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.*

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color; large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

American Beauty—A new variety which is attracting considerable attention. It brings the highest price for cut flowers in the New York market. The buds and flowers are extra large and full; very double, and exceedingly sweet. Color, dark rose.

Augusta Mie—Clear rosy pink; very large and cupped; vigorous; fine.

Baronne Prevost—Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer.

Baronne de Maynard—Pure white, medium sized flowers; good form; very double and one of the most persistent of bloomers.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate, flesh color, becoming blush; a magnificent variety; the best rose of its color in the catalogue, surpassing even Victoria, which is very similar in color; growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant.

Coquette des Alps—White, shaded with carmine; small flowers, blooming in clusters.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine rose, lightened with pink; full flowers of medium size, very pretty in bud. This is a decided acquisition; the flowers are the same as in the old variety, except that they are a little smaller, and quite as freely produced; the growth is more vigorous.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Rosy carmine, purplish edges; showy and very effective.

Duchesse of Sutherland—Bright glossy pink, changing to pale rose; good habit; a beautiful rose and of vigorous growth.

Francois Michelin—Deep carmine rose; very large, full and one of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. A seedling from La Reine. A very distinct, choice sort; excellent late in June and July, when other varieties are gone.

General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Now known everywhere. The best of all forcing Roses of the Hybrid Perpetual class. Hundreds of thousands of feet of glass are exclusively devoted to this one variety. The buds in mid-winter wholesale at from 25 cents to 50 cents apiece. Color rich crimson; of fine shape and exquisite fragrance. This grand old variety holds its own against all new comers, and is undoubtedly the finest hardy Rose of its color.

Giant of Battles—Very deep brilliant crimson; dwarfish habit; free bloomer.

Her Majesty—This new rose is a cross between the hybrid perpetual Mabel Morrison and Tea Canary. Its immense size, perfect symmetry, and exquisite coloring, combine to make it *the* rose; it is, in a nutshell, the largest and finest rose ever introduced. It will be of special interest to florists who grow roses for the cut blooms, as well as the amateur.

Joasine Hanet—Purplish red, very full; blooms in clusters.

John Hopper—Rose with rosy crimson center; splendid form.

Jules Margottin—Light, brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.

La France—Bright lilac, silvery white centre; perfect form and exquisitely scented; fine bloomer.



LA FRANCE.

extra large, full and double; color deep, rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer.

Mad. Victor Verdier—Bright cherry rose; large, compact and finely cupped; blooms in clusters; a free bloomer.

Marshal Vailant—Deep red with purple shade; blooms in clusters; very fine.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Pierre Notting—Blackish crimson, shaded purple; large, full, fine form, fine otto scent. Recently introduced.

Leopold Premier—Beautiful clear red; full.

La Reine—Deep rosy lilac; very large: double; superb.

Louis Van Houtte—Velvety crimson, mottled and shaded with violet purple.

Lord Raglan—Fiery crimson, shaded with purple; large and finely formed. A superb rose and a vigorous grower.

Mad. Lacharme—White; very large, very full and beautiful form; blooms well. Recently introduced.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from *Baroness Rothschild*.—White, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with *Baroness Rothschild*. Though not so full in flower as we would like it, it is the best white Hybrid Perpetual raised.

Madame Charles Wood—One of the most valuable Hybrid Perpetual roses ever introduced. The flower is

Pius the Ninth—Bright purplish red, changing to violet ; very large and full ; robust and profuse bloomer ; one of the best.

Pæonia—Clear cherry red ; brilliant ; good grower and free bloomer.

Portland Blanche—Pure white, flowers like Blanche Vibert, said to bloom more freely in the fall.

Sydonie—Blush, large and fine, distinct ; a vigorous grower.

Victor Verdier—Clear rose ; globular ; fine form, and free bloomer ; superb.

Victoria—Pale blush, nearly white ; very large, full and double ; strong grower and abundant bloomer ; introduced by Paul as a White la Reine.

William Griffith—Rosy lilac, large and beautifully formed ; vigorous and profuse bloomer ; one of the best.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are not quite so hardy as the preceding class, requiring slight protection in the North. They are continual bloomers, of vigorous, rapid growth, with rich luxuriant foliage.

Blanche Lafitte—Pale flesh color, full and beautiful.

Hermosa—Light blush or flesh color ; large, full and double ; grows freely and blooms profusely ; fine.

Louis Margottin—Delicate satin rose, fine form ; a free bloomer, and a superb new rose.

Omar Pacha—Scarlet crimson, fine and vigorous ; one of the very best.

Queen of the Bourbons—Fawn colored rose ; beautiful and profuse bloomer.

Sir J. Paxton—Deep rose, shaded with crimson ; very strong grower, fine ; rich foliage and free bloomer.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Pale flesh, with fawn shade ; very large, full, beautiful.

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are the finest of autumnal bloomers, and are distinguished by flowering in clusters. They are not quite hardy, requiring a little protection during winter.

Augusta—Sulphur yellow ; large and full, very fragrant ; a strong grower ; one of the best.

Caroline Mariesse—Creamy white.

Cloth of Gold (Chromatella)—Rich, deep yellow ; large, double, fragrant, and vigorous grower.

Narcisse—Pale yellow ; a beautiful tea scented rose.

Solfaterre—Bright sulphur ; large and robust.

Woodland Marguerite—Pure white ; free bloomer ; one of the best white Noisettes.

TEA ROSES.

The perfume of these roses is most delicate and agreeable ; indeed they may be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are also large and very delicate in their colors—such as white, straw, and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with these. They are more tender than any other Roses in the Catalogue, requiring a house or pit in the winter. They are more desirable for pot culture.

- Bon Silene**—Flowers purplish carmine. A valuable variety for forcing in winter.
- Glory of Dijon**—Yellow, shaded with salmon and rose ; large, full and distinct.
- General Tartas**—Deep rose, shaded with salmon ; very large and fine.
- Isabella Sprunt**—A sport from Saffrano ; fawn, shaded with rose ; vigorous grower.
- Marechal Neil**—Very bright, rich golden yellow ; very large, full and perfect form ; the petals are extra large, and of good substance ; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer. This is unquestionably the finest of all Tea Roses. Truly magnificent.
- Madame Bravay**—White, with rose centre ; large and fine.
- Niphetos**—This is the white rose *par excellence*, being unequalled for winter forcing, and also excellent for summer flowering. Every shoot produces a bud, which is long and pointed and white as snow.
- Perle des Jardins**—No rose of its color ever cultivated for cut flowers up to the present time is now so valuable as this. Its color is a rich shade of yellow, large size and perfect form, tea fragrance, a healthy, free grower, and unequalled in profusion of bloom, either in the green-house in winter or in the open ground in summer.
- Safrano**—Fawn, shaded with rose.
- Triomphe de Luxembourg**—Salmon buff; shaded with deep rose ; distinct and fine.
- Yellow Tea**—An old and popular rose ; very fragrant ; straw color ; very fine bud.

CHINA OR BENGAL ROSES.

These are very appropriate for beds, on account of their dwarf habit of growth. They bloom all through the season in the open ground, and may be protected through the winter in a pit or house.

- Agrippina**—Rich velvety crimson.
- Arch Duke Charles**—Rosy crimson, distinct and fine.
- Douglass**—Rich violet color ; a fine, free bloomer.
- Daily, or Common**—Light pink ; a constant bloomer.
- Eugene Beauharnois**—Bright amaranth ; distinct and fine.
- Sanguinea**—Deep crimson ; a most profuse and constant bloomer and free grower.

MOSS ROSES.

This class of Moss Roses are becoming universal favorites, blooming at intervals from July until frost. Their fine, mossy buds and large showy flowers make them very attractive ; and being perfectly hardy, can be wintered over without any protection.

- Countess of Murinais**—White ; large and double.
- Crested**—Clear rose color ; buds beautifully crested ; singular and distinct variety.
- Ætna**—Bright crimson ; very double ; superb.
- Glory of Mosses**—Pale rose ; very large and vigorous.
- James Veitch**—Deep violet, shaded with crimson ; large and double ; the best dark.
- Lancii**—Deep rose, or rosy crimson ; large and fine.
- Madame Edward Ory**—Bright rosy carmine ; large and full.
- Pomponne**—Dark crimson, a good bloomer.
- Princess Adelaide**—Pale rosy blush ; very double and regular ; blooms in clusters.
- Raphael**—Delicate flesh color ; full form, quite mossy.
- Salet Moss**—Bright pink ; very fine.

Unique—Pure white ; large and full ; wood very mossy ; an abundant bloomer.

White Perpetual—Pure white, very pretty in bud ; blooms in large clusters.

William Lobb—Light purplish crimson ; strong grower.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, and their late blooming, commend them at once to every one.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white, with blush center ; very full and double.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Bright rose (See H. P. Roses.)

Climbing Jules Margottin—(See H. P. Roses.)

Greville (Seven Sisters)—Flowers vary from blush to crimson, in large clusters.

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madame Laffay.

It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. New, and a great acquisition.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color ; large, compact and globular ; a very profuse bloomer ; one of the best.

Russel's Cottage—Brilliant red ; blooming in large clusters.

Triumphant—Color, rose ; darker than Baltimore Belle. Strong grower, free bloomer, a very excellent sort. A desirable addition to the list of Climbing Roses.

SUMMER ROSES.

Aureti—Fine, dark velvety purple ; globular and double.

Banskia, White—Pure white ; double and pretty.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters.

Unique, or White Provence—Pure white ; beautiful form.

Harrison's Yellow—Double ; bright yellow ; very showy and fine.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow ; double and very fine.

PÆONIAS.

TREE PÆONIES, (*Pæonia Arborea*.)

There are a good many varieties of the hard-wooded Pæony which are of the highest excellence. The shrub attains a height of three or four feet, and is clothed with large leaves variously lobed and cut ; it produces in the spring enormous double or semi-double flowers, similar in general appearance to those of the Herbaceous Pæony. Very desirable for a single lawn plant or for the border. The plants are hardy, and yet are much benefitted by a slight protection during winter.

Banksii (Chinese Double Blush Pæonie)—Very large, fragrant flowers, rosy blush with purple center ; one of the finest.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

The Herbaceous Pæonies are among the most valuable of our garden flowers; they are perfectly hardy in all parts of the country, and their large, showy blossoms, which are produced in the spring in the greatest profusion, render the plant in the season of flowering one of the most conspicuous and attractive objects. The colors of the flowers run through all the shades of crimson, purple, violet, red, lilac, rose, yellow and straw color, to pure white. Another merit they have is that they are fragrant, some varieties quite so, and resembling the odor of the rose. The leaves are large and deeply cut, they are supported on strong foot-stalks, and remain in position and hold their form and color well during the summer season. The plant forms a low, thick oval-headed mass of verdure, and singly or in small groups, at suitable points, it appears well even on the lawn, although, more appropriately it is a border plant.

Alba Plena—Double white.

Amabilis Lilacina—Pale lilac.

Duchesse de Nemours—Violet and lilac.

Flavescens—Yellow.

Humei—Dark rose color, very double and perfect; one of the latest to bloom.

Pottsii—Purplish crimson, very dark, distinct and fine.

Pomponia—Flesh color.

Queen's Perfection—Very large; nearly white; one of the finest in cultivation.

Reevesi—Clouded rose.

Whittleji—White, deepening to straw-color in the center; fragrant and fine.

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is well known for its beauty of form and brilliancy of color. All persons can be successful in its culture, if the following hints are noticed: First it delights in deep, rich soil. Let the ground be well dug and manured with decomposed loam or horse dung. They may be planted out in June, and well watered during a season of drouth, and they will be benefitted by a heavy mulching of leaf mold or short manure, to keep the roots cool and moist. If the Dahlia fly attacks them, a little slacked lime will be of service to them, dusted over the tops after a rain, or when the dew is on them. The roots should be taken up in the fall and well dried. Keep them from damp, fire, heat and frost.

Alice—Rosy lilac; good form.

Belle de Baum—Deep pink.

Bob Ridley—Dark scarlet.

Canary—Fine yellow.

Chang—Striped yellow and crimson.

Crimson Beauty—Dark Crimson.

Chieftain—Deep scarlet; large, fine shape.

Dandy—Cream ground and spotted black.

Mary—Purple striped.

Minetta—Maroon color.

Miss Trotter—Blush crimson edge.

Prospero—Purple, tipped white.

Popilio—Crimson maroon.

Vesta—Pure white.

MISCELLANEOUS BORDER AND HOUSE PLANTS.

We offer a fine assortment of the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. Most of these will live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. We name our leading sorts :

Carnations.

White, carmine, rosy pink and striped; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor window. One of the best house plants.

Chrysanthemums.

The prettiest of late autumn and early winter flowering plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red.

Dicentra Spectabilis, or Dielytra (Bleeding Heart).

A beautiful hardy border plant, with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis).

Beautiful and popular small plants; white, blue and yellow. May to August.

Moon Flower, (Ipomœa Noctiflora.)

A fine climber, with flowers similar to the Morning Glory, but as the name indicates the flowers open after sunset. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, having an odor similar to the Jasmine.

Perennial Larkspur.

The Perennial Larkspur, like their relatives, the Annuals, commonly called Larkspurs, are valuable plants, and in no other way can we get such a grand and constant display of blue flowers. Formosum is a most brilliant dark blue, by all odds the finest blue flower known among our hardy plants. The Chinese are generally of lighter shades, from lavender to deep blue.

Perennial Phlox.

The flowers of the Perennial Phlox are immense masses of bloom from the purest white to crimson. They grow to a height of two feet or more and are perfectly hardy.

Yucca (Adam's Needle).

Handsome evergreen plants, with long, narrow, palm-like leaves, and tall, upright stems, bearing showy, cream-like flowers. July.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

Amaryllis.

FORMOSISSIMA (Jacobean Lily)—Flowers large, deep red.

JOHNSONIA—Dull brick red, with a white star center.

Boussingaultia.

BASSILOIDES (Maderia Vine)—An old, well-known climber ; a rapid grower, with thick, fleshy leaves and white flowers, grand for trailing on a porch, over a window, or in any place where you desire a beautiful green.

Gladiolus.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the spring—never in the fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

Tigridias.

SHELL FLOWER—One of our favorite summer flowering-bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

CONCHIFLORA—Yellow.

PAVONIA—Red.

Tuberose.

DOUBLE WHITE AND SINGLE—Flowers very fragrant. Late autumn.

PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size ; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to two feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.**Calanthus.**

SNOW DROP—This, the earliest of spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.

Crocus—In various colors.

Colchicum Autumnale.**Fritillaria Imperialis.**

CROWN IMPERIAL—Very showy plants ; are quite hardy and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

AURORA, CROWN ON CROWN, WILLIAM REX.

Hyacinths.

Among the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

Jonquils.

Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance ; adapted to either pots or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six inch pot.

Lilium (Lily).

The Liliums are entirely hardy, and with a few exceptions quite fragrant and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

AURATUM (Gold-banded Lily of Japan).



LILIUM AURATUM.

Polyanthus Narcissus.

Beautiful early spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments.

CANDIDUM (common white).

CANDIDUM fl. pl.—Double white flowering.

LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM (white Japan).

LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM (rose spotted).

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM (red spotted).

TIGRINUM, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.

LANCIFOLIUM PUNCTATUM—White and pink.

TENUFOLIUM—One of the earliest flowering Lilies; foliage slender and flowers brilliant scarlet. This is a little beauty.

UMBELLATUM—Vivid orange.

Lily of the Valley.

The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly. For the house we have what are called "pips," young shoots with flowering stems, that will bloom in a few weeks after planting, and will flower well in baskets of damp moss, or potted. Pips for winter flowering in the house, we can send out in December, as they will not suffer injury from frost. For the garden we can ship either in the spring or autumn.

Narcissus — Garden Varieties.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.



BERMUDA EASTER LILY.

Tulips.

Owing to the late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

Bermuda Easter Lily.

This grand Lily was brought from Bermuda and has attracted a great deal of attention. It is a very large and remarkably free flowering variety; each bulb will produce from six to twelve immense flowers. The flowers are very large, from six to eight inches long; pure waxy white and deliciously fragrant. It is probably hardy south of Washington, and north, if covered thoroughly with leaves or straw.

ERRATA.**Elder** (*Sambucus*).

AUREA—A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage and clusters of pure white flowers; very desirable for ornamenting lawns.

CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata*)—A fine variety of vigorous growth and deeply lacinated foliage.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Variegata*)—A hardy, variegated shrub; very showy and fine.

Should have appeared on page 61.

INDEX.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

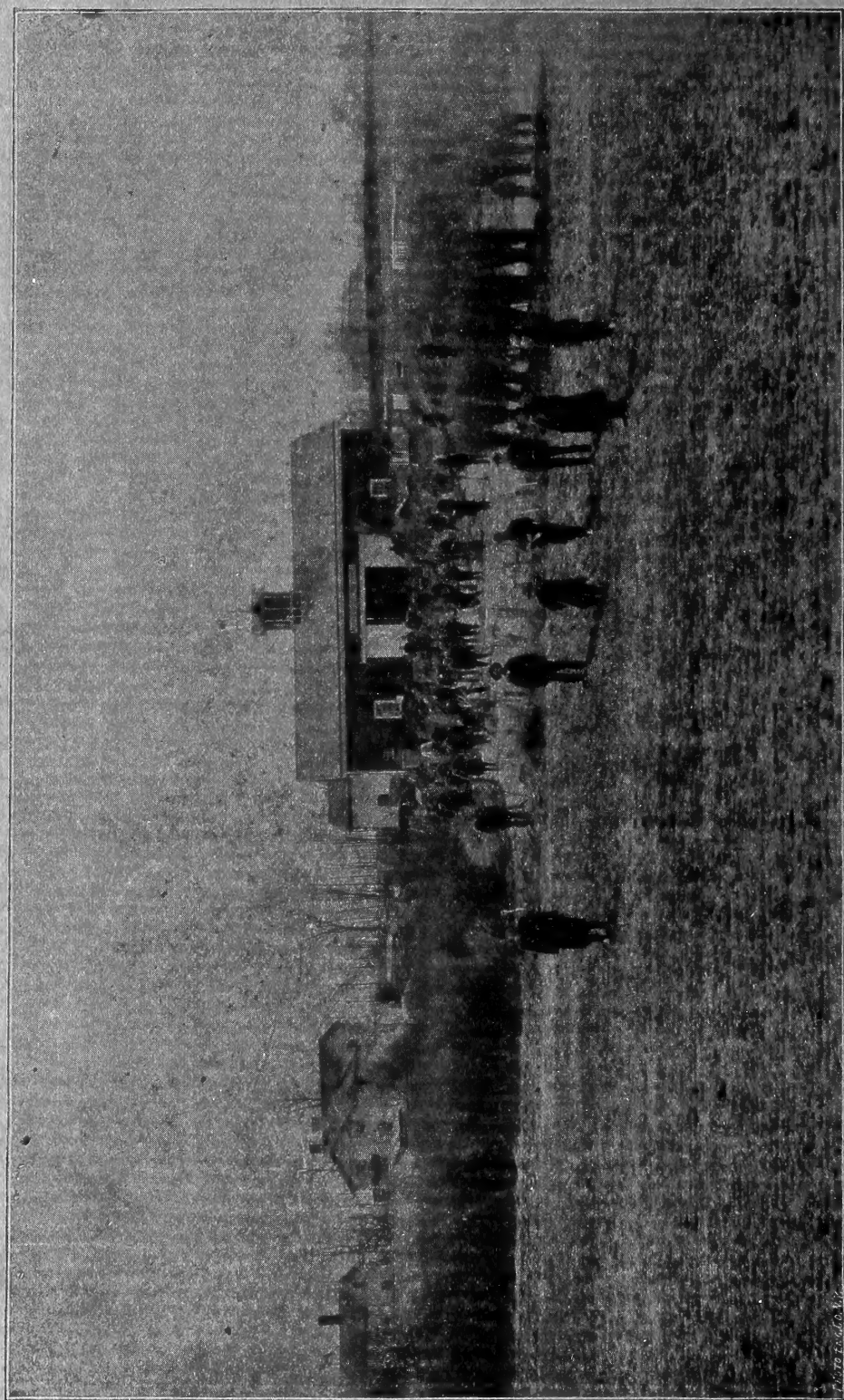
	Page.		Page.
Apples.....	9-16	Hints on Planting.....	5
Special lists.....	15	Lemons.....	47
Apricots.....	30, 31	Mulberries.....	45
Asparagus.....	46	Number Trees on an Acre.....	8
Blackberries.....	37, 38	Nectarines.....	31
Crab Apples.....	16, 17	Nuts and Miscellaneous Fruit.....	47
Chestnuts.....	47	Oranges.....	47
Cherries.....	22-24	Pears.....	18-22
Currants.....	44, 45	Plums.....	24-27
Dewberries.....	38	Peaches.....	28-30
Distances for Planting.....	8	Quinces.....	32
Damaged Trees.....	7	Raspberries.....	39-41
Dwarf Pears.....	22	Rhubarb.....	46
Filberts.....	47	Spraying.....	8
Grapes.....	32-35	Strawberries.....	41, 42
Gooseberries.....	42, 43	Walnuts.....	47

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

	Page.		Page.
Alder.....	51	Chrysanthemums.....	75
Apple, Flowering.....	51	Carnations.....	75
Almond.....	60	Colchicum.....	76
Anemone.....	60, 75	Crocus.....	76
Ash.....	51, 56	Cypress.....	58
Althea.....	59, 60	Daphne.....	60
Azaleas (Ghent).....	60	Deciduous Ornamental Trees.....	51, 55
Arbor Vitæ.....	57, 59	Dogwood.....	60
Ashberry.....	59	Deutzia.....	61
Ampelopsis.....	64	Deciduous Shrubs.....	59, 64
Amaryllis.....	75	Dielytra or Dicentra.....	75
Almond.....	60	Dahlias.....	74
Akebia.....	64	Elder (Errata).....	78
Beech.....	51, 56	Evergreen Shrubs.....	59
Birthwort.....	64	Elm.....	52, 56
Birch.....	51, 56	Evergreen Trees.....	57, 58
Bignonia.....	64	Euonymus.....	61
Bermuda Easter Lily.....	78	Fagus.....	51, 56
Berberry.....	60	Filbert.....	61
Box.....	59	Forget-Me-Not.....	75
Boussingaultia.....	76	Forsythia.....	61
Bleeding Heart.....	75	Fringe.....	61
Bulbs.....	75	Fritillaria Imperialis.....	76
Calanthus.....	76	Gladiolus.....	76
Cherry.....	51, 56	Globe Flower.....	61
Chestnut.....	51	Horse Chestnut.....	52
Catalpa.....	52	Hornbeam.....	52
Cornus.....	60	Hydrangea.....	61
Calycanthus.....	60	Honeysuckle.....	61-64
Currant.....	60	Hedges.....	49, 50
Climbing Plants.....	64, 68	Hedge Plants.....	51
Clematis.....	65-68	Hyacinths.....	76
Clematis Coccinea.....	68	Honey Locust.....	52
Clethra.....	60	Ivy.....	65

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Juniper.....	58	Roses—China or Bengal.....	72
Jonquils.....	76	“ Hybrid Perpetuals.....	69, 71
Judas Tree.....	52	“ Moss.....	72
Larch.....	52, 56	“ Noisette.....	71
Linden.....	52, 56	“ Tea.....	71, 72
Liquidamber.....	53	“ Summer.....	73
Laburnum.....	52	Rhododendrons.....	59
Lilac.....	62	Salisburia.....	54
Lily of the Valley.....	77	Spruce.....	58
Lilies.....	76, 77	Silver Fir.....	58
Maguolia.....	53	Silk Vine.....	65
Maple.....	53	Strawberry Tree.....	61
Mountain Ash.....	54, 56	Snowball.....	63
Maiden Hair Tree.....	54	Spireas.....	63
Maderia Vine.....	76	Syringa.....	63
Moon Flower.....	75	Snowberry.....	63
Narcissus.....	77	Snow Drop.....	63, 76
Oak.....	54	Thorn.....	54
Pæonia—Tree.....	73	Tulip Tree.....	54
“ Herbaceous.....	74	Tamarix.....	64
Peach, Flowering.....	54	Trees, Shrubs, etc., for ornament.....	50
Poplar.....	54, 56	Tuberose.....	76
Plum.....	54, 62	Tigridias.....	76
Pines.....	58	Tulips.....	78
Privet.....	63	Virgilea Lutea.....	54
Prunus Pissardii.....	54	Virginia Creeper.....	65
Plum, Double Flowering.....	62	Willow.....	54, 56
Perennial Larkspur.....	75	Wistaria.....	65
“ Phlox.....	75	Weigela.....	64
Quince, Japan.....	63	Weeping Deciduous Trees.....	56
Roses—Bourbon.....	71	Yucca.....	75
“ Climbing.....	73	Yew.....	58



SCENE ON PACKING GROUNDS OF MAPLE GROVE NURSERIES, WATERLOO, N. Y. [REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPH]